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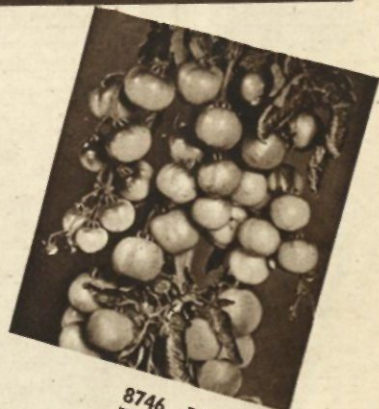
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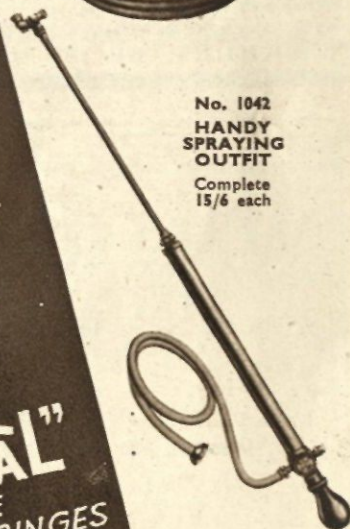
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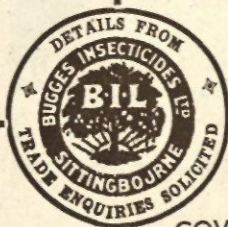
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**From the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,
The Rt. Hon. R. S. HUDSON, M.P.**

"Before the war the Royal Horticultural Society concentrated a large share of its attention on making the home beautiful with flowers: the Chelsea Flower Show has enduring memories for thousands—perhaps millions—of us. But with the war came a new need; the cry for food, and for food in increasing quantities, to defeat the menace to our shipping and to replace supplies from territories overrun by the enemy.

"The Society, with commendable foresight, saw the change that was coming, and set itself from the early days of the war to co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture in the campaign for an increased production of vegetables. Already some hundreds of practical men, members of the Society, have been enlisted in a voluntary capacity to further by their help and guidance the 'Dig for Victory' cause. More recently, others to the tune of several thousand are being enrolled for similar voluntary service in the villages.

"This is good work and work of national importance, of which the Government is sincerely appreciative. It is fitting, moreover, that the Society should now produce a manual for the vegetable gardener, and in commending this to the public the only point I would stress is that of orderly planning. The objective of the amateur gardener should be to supply his household with vegetables all the year round, and not—as has so often happened in the past—to produce unwanted quantities in summer, but only bare soil in the dark days of winter, when the food problem reaches its most acute phase."

From the Minister of Food,
The Rt. Hon. LORD WOOLTON.

"This is a Food War. Every extra row of vegetables in allotments saves shipping. If we grow more Potatoes we need not import so much Wheat. Carrots and Swedes, which can be stored through the winter, help to replace imported fruit."

"We must grow our own Onions. We can no longer import ninety per cent. of them, as we did before the war."

"The vegetable garden is also our National Medicine Chest—it yields a large proportion of the vitamins which protect us against infection."

"I therefore welcome this booklet which encourages people to grow more vegetables."

"The battle on the Kitchen Front cannot be won without help from the Kitchen Garden."

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TOOLS

THERE are many forms of false economy in gardening, and the purchase of cheap tools cannot be too strongly condemned. They are inefficient in use, trying to the temper and, of course, expensive in the long run. Buy the best tools you can afford and choose them with care.

A large collection is not necessary, but there are certain essential tools with which the bulk of the work in vegetable gardens may be done.

The spade comes first. Buy one of stainless steel if you can afford to do so. Choose one with the right length of handle to suit yourself. For heavy ground or digging turf, a border spade or chopping spade is useful. The digging equipment will be complete with a four-pronged digging fork. There are many types of hoe; a swan-necked draw hoe for taking out drills, and a Dutch hoe for summer surface cultivation will be needed. A steel garden rake is necessary, to which may be added a wooden rake for breaking down the ground and clearing up rubbish in the garden. All these tools should be fitted with Ash handles.

A good line on a strong iron reel is important, and a wooden measuring rod of 6, 8 or 10 feet. This you can make yourself, marking off every 3 inches by a saw cut.

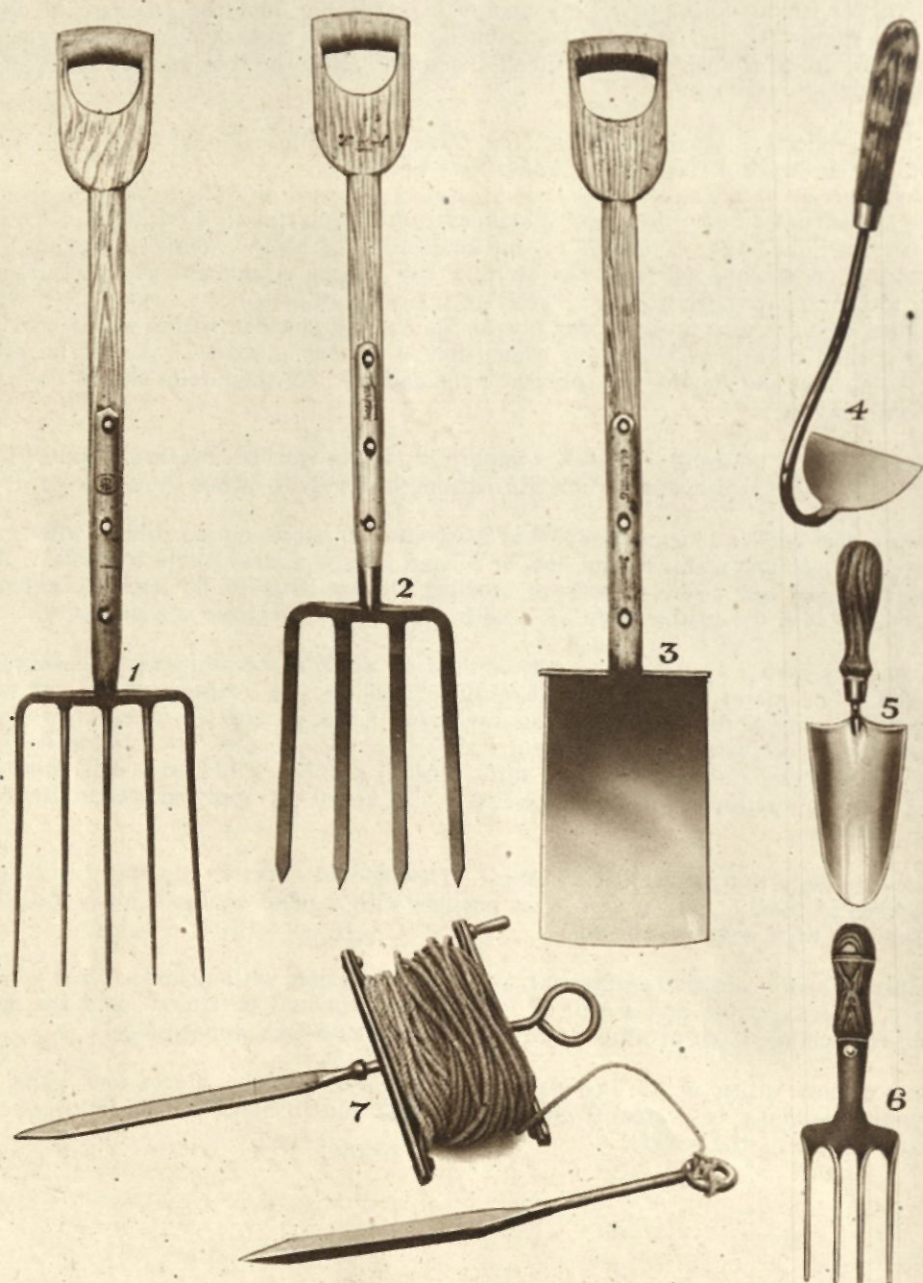
Among the smaller tools a trowel and a wooden- or steel-pointed dibber will be in fairly regular use, and a small hand hoe, or a hand fork, is a most useful tool when such jobs as thinning and cleaning beds of seedling Onions have to be done. A strong watering-can, with detachable roses of various degrees of coarseness, is a necessity.

A can fitted with a very fine rose may be used for applying certain insecticidal sprays and washes, but one of the many small spraying machines, or a stirrup pump, will also be useful. A sprayer that can be operated with one hand, leaving the other free to turn back the foliage of the plants being treated, is to be recommended. Allotment-holders should club together to buy a spraying outfit, since it is only wanted for a short time by any grower. A distributor of simple design is also useful for applying Derris dust, or flowers of sulphur.

It is very important to keep tools clean. They should never be put away with any dirt sticking to them. Scrape as well as possible with a piece of wood, wash the steel and when dry wipe with an oily rag.

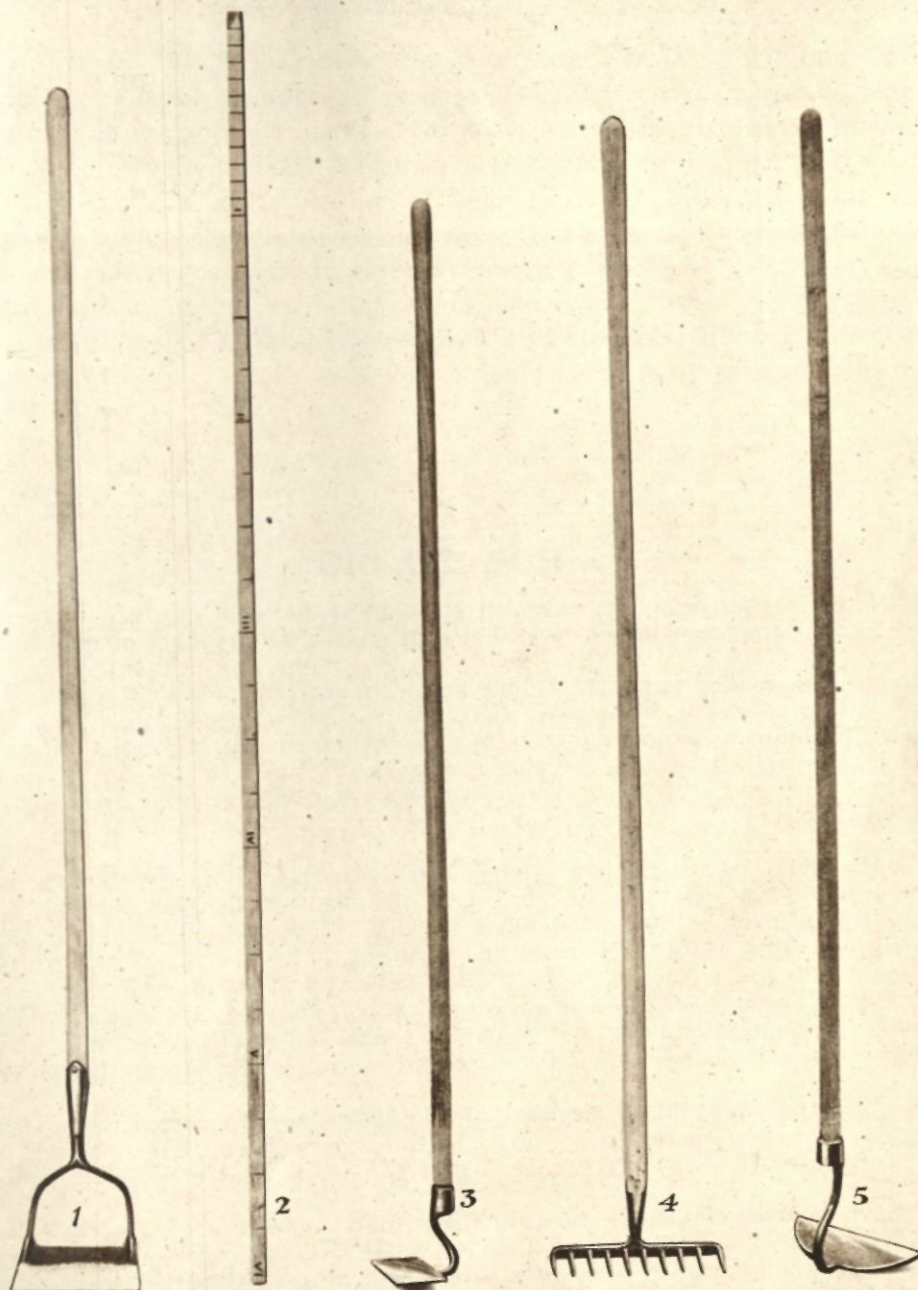
To form a really complete equipment, a barrow, if possible with a rubber-tyred wheel, a syringe, a strong knife and a pair of leather gloves should be added; and the tidy gardener will include a pot of white paint and a bundle of 8-inch wooden labels.

A few cloches, either of the bell-glass or the newer ridge type, are of real value to nurse young seedlings, to protect Tomatos from frost and to finish off the fruits of the latter at the end of the season.



GARDEN TOOLS :—1.

1. Digging fork : 5-prong. 2. Potato fork : flat prongs. 3. Spade : No. 2. 4. Onion hoe. 5. Garden trowel. 6. Hand fork. 7. Garden reel and line.



GARDEN TOOLS :—II.

1. Dutch hoe. 2. Measuring rod. 3. Draw hoe. 4. Garden rake. 5. Draw hoe, half-moon shape.

NOTE

The garden from which these photographs were made in the Society's Gardens situated at Wisley, Surrey; it should, therefore, be remembered that the timing of the operations described applies to the South of England. In consequence, they will fall to be done at later dates in the spring in gardens or allotments further north. Again, autumn operations should be carried out at earlier dates in the north than in the south. A gardener must adjust his work to his local conditions of situation and soil; for example, on cold, heavy soils he must not expect to begin so early in the year as he can on the lighter and, therefore, warmer soils, while crops on a northern slope will be a little later to start and will carry on a little longer than those on a southern-facing piece of ground.

HOW TO DIG

There are certain simple rules which apply to all forms of digging, whether it be trenching, bastard trenching of cultivated land or bastard trenching of grassland.

In the first place the plot to be dug should be marked off with the aid of a line. Then, as it is necessary to dig out a trench across the width of the plot to be dug in order to facilitate the work, the problem arises of how to dispose of the soil removed from this first trench. Unless the plot is very small it may be simpler to wheel the soil to the other end of the plot, where it will be ready to fill in the last trench when the work is completed.

On the other hand, if the plot is larger it is a good plan to divide it lengthwise into two halves. A line should be stretched down the middle of the plot and with a spade a light furrow may be nicked out along the line. Then the soil should be removed from a trench to a width of 15 inches and the depth of a spade across half the plot at one end. This soil is then deposited at the same end of the plot, but opposite the other half. Digging then proceeds down the first half, and when the end is reached the operator turns round and works back on the second half to finish parallel with the starting-point, and the soil removed from the first trench is ready to fill the last trench.

In the actual operation of digging it should always be remembered that to make a clean and thorough job the spade should be thrust in vertically. If a slanting thrust is used the work not only takes longer but is not dug so deeply.

Then it is always advisable to drive the spade in at right-angles to the trench to cut off the slice of soil that will be lifted next. If each spadeful is not cut off in this way the soil will crack away loosely and a full spadeful cannot be lifted as the soil tends to tumble off the spade.

One word of warning may be given to those who are not accustomed to digging. Do not attempt to do too much to begin with. Half an hour or an hour will be quite sufficient until the muscles are accustomed to the unusual exercise.

DIGGING ONE SPIT DEEP

This consists of breaking up the soil to the depth of a spade or a fork. The trench is taken out as described on p. 8, and the soil from the next strip is turned over into the trench (see pp. 10 and 11).

If manure is to be applied it is a good plan to spread it over the ground to be dug to ensure even distribution, leaving, however, the breadth of the first spade cut clear of manure. When this strip has been dug and the soil removed, the manure from the next strip to the width of a spade should be placed in the trench, laying it on the sloping surface so that while none is left above the surface when the digging is finished it is distributed in the soil from the bottom of the trench almost to the surface. Having put the manure in the trench, the next strip of soil should be turned over into the trench, burying the manure.

BASTARD TRENCHING CULTIVATED GROUND

Divide the plot into two, as described on p. 8, and mark out the boundary and dividing lines with a spade; then take out a trench, 2 feet wide, to the depth of the spade and with vertical sides, at the end of one half of the plot. The soil should be placed on the path at the same end of the plot, but opposite the other half, where it will be ready to fill in the last trench. Then break up the bottom of the trench to the full depth of a fork. Take care to break up not only the middle of the bottom of the trench, but also the soil right up to the sides of the trench. Having broken up the bottom of the first trench, a second strip of exactly the same width should be marked off, and for this purpose it is a good plan to keep a stick cut to the right length at each side of the ground which is being trenched. The object in measuring the width of the trenches is to ensure that each time a trench is dug the same quantity of soil is moved. If the same quantity of soil is moved each time it will be easy to keep a level surface. Put the line across at the ends of your sticks to mark how broad the next trench is to be. Then take out the second trench, placing the soil from it on to the broken-up bottom of the first trench. A trench 2 feet wide can be conveniently worked in three spits. Each time the first of the three spits to be moved should be the one farthest from the trench which is being filled in, and it should be placed so that it forms a good wall to the second trench. Then the second and third spits may be moved. The second trench, like the first, should be to the full depth of a spade before the bottom is broken up. To do this, it will be necessary to remove the "crumbs" from the second trench with a spade. When this has been done, the bottom of the second trench is broken up with a fork, the second trench is filled with the soil from the third, and so on (see pp. 12 and 13).

When manure is to be applied in bastard trenching, it should be spread over the broken-up bottom of the trench, and it may be forked into the loose soil there. The manure may be spread over the ground in the same way as for single digging, but each time before a top strip of soil is moved into the trench the manure is transferred to the broken-up bottom of the trench.

BASTARD TRENCHING GRASSLAND

The plot is divided into two, as described on p. 8, and a trench 2 feet wide is taken out at one end of one half. First of all, the turf is skimmed to a depth of 2 inches, the soil is removed to the depth of a spade and placed, turf and soil separately, opposite the other half of the plot at the same end ready to fill in the last trench. The bottom of the trench is then broken up to the full depth of a fork. The turf from the second strip or trench is skimmed off and placed face downwards on the broken-up bottom of the first trench and chopped up. The top spit of soil from the second trench is then placed on top of the chopped-up turf in the first trench. The "crumbs" from the second trench are shovelled out with a spade and are thrown on to the surface soil of the first trench. The bottom of the second trench is broken up with a fork. The turf from the third trench is thrown into it, and so on (see p. 14).



HOW TO DIG :—1.

1. First trench 15 inches wide to full depth of spade.
2. Cutting the spit.
3. Placing spade at correct angle.
4. Pressing spade to full depth to insure deep working.





1



2

HOW TO DIG :—II.

1. Lifting full spade of soil.
2. Twisting the spade to reverse soil into trench.
3. Placing a little manure at the bottom of each trench.
4. Spade inserted at wrong angle, resulting in ground not being dug deep enough.



3



4



BASTARD TRENCHING CULTIVATED GROUND

1. First trench 2 feet wide full depth of spade.
2. Breaking up second spit to full depth of fork.
3. Marking out second trench 2 feet wide.
4. Transferring soil from second to first trench, working from left to right across trench width.





1



2

BASTARD TRENCHING CULTIVATED GROUND
Adding Manure

1. Transferring "crumbs" from second to first trench.
2. Forking bottom of trench before adding manure.
3. Spreading manure.
4. Forking manure into second spit.



3



4



BASTARD TRENCHING GRASSLAND

1. Preparing first trench—soil removed, breaking up second spit.
2. Placing turf from second trench upside down in first trench.
3. After chopping turf in first trench covering with soil from second trench, working from left to right across trench width.
4. Transferring "crumbs" from second to first trench.



DIAGRAM OF ALLOTMENT OR GARDEN PLOTS

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR
<p>I</p> <p><i>Manured with dung or compost.</i></p> <p>Peas, Beans, Onions, Leeks, Tomatos, Spinach and Spinach Beet. Succession crops—Carrots, Beet, Celery.</p>	<p>I</p> <p><i>Fertilizers.</i></p> <p>Potatos, Carrots, Beet, Parsnips, Swedes. Succession crops—Onions, Spinach, Lettuces.</p>	<p>I</p> <p><i>Fertilizers and lime.</i></p> <p>Cabbages, Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Kales, Broccoli.</p>
<p>2</p> <p><i>Fertilizers.</i></p> <p>Potatos, Carrots, Beet, Parsnips, Swedes. Succession crops—Onions, Spinach, Lettuces.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Fertilizers and lime.</i></p> <p>Cabbages, Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Kales, Broccoli.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Manured with dung or compost.</i></p> <p>Peas, Beans, Onions, Leeks, Tomatos, Spinach and Spinach Beet. Succession crops—Carrots, Beet, Celery.</p>
<p>3</p> <p><i>Fertilizers and lime.</i></p> <p>Cabbages, Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Kales, Broccoli.</p>	<p>3</p> <p><i>Manured with dung or compost.</i></p> <p>Peas, Beans, Onions, Leeks, Tomatos, Spinach and Spinach Beet. Succession crops—Carrots, Beet, Celery.</p>	<p>3</p> <p><i>Fertilizers.</i></p> <p>Potatos, Carrots, Beet, Parsnips, Swedes. Succession crops—Onions, Spinach, Lettuces.</p>

CROPPING PLAN FOR A GARDEN OR ALLOTMENT

16

Runner Beans, double row, sow half row mid-May, half mid-June	Lettuces, sow half rows mid and late March	Ins. 24
	Radishes, sow half rows early and late March	
Shallots, plant February		12
Onions, August sown, plant March		36
Onions, sow early March		36
Spinach, sow half rows end February, end March	Lettuces, sow half rows mid-May and early June	12
Lettuces, sow half rows early and mid-April	Lettuces, sow half rows late June and early July	12
Broad Beans, double row, sow half end February, and half end March	(Carrots, 4 rows, sow July	27
Peas { Sow row early March Sow row early April	Beet (Globe), 2 rows, sow July	60
Leeks, 4 rows, plant July		60
Spinach Beet, sow July		15
Tomatos, plant early June	Lettuces, sow early May	15
Dwarf Beans, sow half row early May	Haricot Beans, sow half row early May	24
Marrows	Celery trench	
Dwarf Beans, sow half row late May	Haricot Beans, sow half row early May	24
Potatos (Main Crop), 6 rows, plant late April	Cabbage, 3 rows, plant end September	
	Lettuce (Winter) sow early September	162
	Onions for transplanting, sow mid-August	
Potatos (Early), 2 rows, plant early April	Onions (White for Spring Salads), sow late July	
	Cabbages for transplanting, sow end July or early August	
	Turnips, 2 rows, sow late July	48

Plot 1

*Seed rows between Main Crop rows.

The succession crops are printed in italics ; though printed only on the half line they extend across the whole row.

Plot 3

EXPLANATION OF THE CROPPING PLAN

The cropping plan on the previous pages (16-17) shows the lay-out of an allotment plot or beds in a garden, designed to provide a succession of vegetables throughout the year and to utilize the full capacity of the ground by suitable succession and catch crops.

In order to provide for a rotation the ground is divided into three plots; it will be seen that any given group of vegetables rarely comes on the same land except after an interval of two years. This prevents the carry-over of certain pests and diseases and also provides for the better utilization of the tillage and manuring, since different plants feed on different layers of the soil. Some crops respond to fresh manure and others prefer land that has been manured for a previous crop and has matured a little. Again by this system of grouping the crops it is possible to clear the greater part of one plot in time to permit of deep digging and the application of dung or compost during the winter and early spring, a treatment which need not be repeated until the rotation has been completed. On this freshly manured plot "1," the Onions and Leeks, Peas and Beans and Lettuces are sown, as these crops require the richest ground that can be given to them. Some of these crops will be cleared in time to permit of sowing succession or catch crops which will still give some produce during the year.

The second plot "2" which follows is mainly devoted to the all-important root crops—Potatos, Carrots, Beet and Parsnips. If this plot has been in cultivation and manured as recommended in the previous year it will require very little assistance, though a light dressing of artificial fertilizers (see p. 20) is to be recommended. If any dung can be spared it can be given to the Potatos, but do not use on the ground intended for the other root crops. The ground on this plot which will carry the root crops should be dug one full spit deep and the sub-soil below broken up.

The third plot "3," which completes the rotation, carries the green crops that are not ready until the autumn but should carry on to provide green vegetables throughout the winter and into the spring until the first of the new season's crops are ready. These Brassica crops are usually raised on seed beds and transplanted; but provision is made for raising the young plants in rows between the places where the crop proper will afterwards come. The ground on plot "3" if it carried root crops the previous season will only require to be lightly forked over, but will be the better for a dressing of fertilizers.

It will be noticed that the plan provides for various succession crops which follow as soon as the land can be cleared of the crop first sown. Some of these, like Lettuces, Radishes, Onions for pulling green, etc., only occupy the land for a short time. Others are started in the autumn to carry on through the winter and mature in the following season. It is recommended to make several successive sowings of Carrots and Beet to be pulled young for use in the summer; these catch crops are in addition to the main sowings which are to provide mature roots for storage and winter use. Further information on Succession Crops will be found on p. 92.

It should be noted that the plan is designed for gardens in the South of England; the dates of sowing and harvesting will require to be modified by gardeners in more northern situations. The northern gardener will omit Tomatos, Broccoli, Haricot Beans, and in many cases also Runner Beans, replacing them by summer Cabbages and Cauliflowers. The double-page plan indeed provides for a greater variety of crops than many gardeners and allotment holders will require, especially those who are making a beginning on newly broken land. To meet their case the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture has been obtained to reprint on the opposite page its simpler plan published in Dig for Victory Leaflet No. 1. All plans can be no more than suggestions; every gardener has to make adjustments to suit his soil, situation and climate as well as the personal tastes of himself and his family. In substituting other crops for those on the plan, care should be taken to avoid a glut in summer or a scarcity at other times of the year, especially the months from February to May. Any extra ground above the family requirements should be given up to Potatos, Carrots and other roots which can be stored and will always be welcome to the growers' friends.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES'

WAR-TIME ALLOTMENT PLAN

C MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

A POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS

B WINTER AND SPRING GREEN CROPS

Rotation Diagram

C	B	A
A	C	B
B	A	C

Compost Heap	Tool Shed	Seedbed *
	Tomatoes, Marrow, Radish, Parsley	
DWARF PEAS 3 rows 2 ft. 6 in. apart.	Intercrop with Spinach.. 2 rows and follow with Leeks 4 rows 1 ft. apart.	
DWARF BEANS .. 2 rows 2 ft. 6 in. apart.		
ONIONS 8 rows 1 ft. apart.	Follow with Spring Cabbage .. 4 rows	
SHALLOTS 2 rows 1 ft. apart BROAD BEANS .. 1 double row	Follow with Winter Lettuce Intercrop with Summer Lettuce	
RUNNER BEANS .. 1 row		
PARSNIP 3 rows 15 in. apart.		
CARROT (MAINCROP) 5 rows 1 ft. apart.		
POTATOES (EARLY) .. 3 rows 2 ft. by 1 ft.	Follow with Turnips	
POTATOES (OTHERS) 6 rows 2 ft. by 1 ft. 3 in.		
SPINACH BEET or SEAKALE BEET 1 row		
	Maincrops CABBAGE (WINTER) 3 rows 2 ft. by 2 ft.	
Intercrop space for Savoys and Brussels Sprouts with Early Carrots 2 rows, and Early Beet, 1 row.	SAVOYS 2 rows 2 ft. by 2 ft. BRUSSELS SPROUTS 2 rows 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.	
	SPROUTING BROCCOLI 2 rows 2 ft. by 2 ft. KALE 2 rows 2 ft. by 2 ft. SWEDES 2 rows 1 ft. 3 in. apart. GLOBE BEET 2 rows 1 ft. 3 in. apart.	
Early Dwarf Peas .. 1 row		

NOTE.—This Cropping Plan is not drawn to scale. The ground dimensions of the whole plot are 30 ft. by 90 ft. Sections A, B and C are each 30 ft. by 28 ft., and the space provided for Seedbed, Tool Shed, etc., is 30 ft. by 6 ft.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Divide your garden or allotment into three equal pieces for the rotation of your crops—(1) Onions and Leeks, Peas and Beans; (2) Potatoes and roots; (3) Green crops. Keep all the stable manure and the compost heap for the piece on which you are going to grow the Onions and Leeks, Peas and Beans. Dig it in during the winter as early as you can.

The correct use of chemical fertilizers presents rather a problem to the beginner—there are many little doubtful points that arise: what are the best fertilizers, when should they be applied, in what quantity, and so on. As a beginning, we must grasp the fact that all growing crops require from the ground supplies of nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. These food-elements are obtainable in different forms—e.g., the nitrogenous fertilizers include sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda; potash is usually supplied in the form of sulphate of potash, potash salts, muriate of potash, or kainit; and the phosphoric acid is most commonly applied in the form of superphosphate. Fertilizers should be applied when supplies of farmyard manure or of vegetable compost are scarce, and even when they are obtainable it is wise to supplement them with applications of fertilizers. As the valuable constituents of these fertilizers are easily washed down into the soil by rain, most of them are usually applied just before sowing or planting, and hoed or forked lightly into the surface of the soil.

The artificial manures or fertilizers you will want are sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate. On heavy soils, basic slag is better than superphosphate, if you can buy it. On sandy and gravel soils you also want "potash salts" or sulphate of potash, but in wartime it is scarce and you may not be able to buy it. Wood-ashes are a valuable source of potash and should be carefully collected. You will need for all purposes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of ammonia, 3 lb. of superphosphate, and 2 lb. of potash salts or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash for every square rod you are going to crop. This means 15 lb. of sulphate of ammonia, 30 lb. of superphosphate, and 20 lb. of potash salts or 15 lb. of sulphate of potash for an ordinary allotment of 10 rods.

Fertilizers such as sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, which are especially valuable for green crops, are usually applied at planting time and again during the growing period of the plants. Most of the potash fertilizers require to be applied some time before planting time—they are usually dug into the ground during autumn or early winter, but sulphate of potash may be used in the spring.

Now, how should these fertilizers be used? This will depend, of course, upon whether your ground is newly-broken-up grassland, ground previously cultivated but which has received no manure, or ground which has been manured all over or in part.

Grassland broken up for the first time will probably not need a great deal of sulphate of ammonia for the first two or three years, but the part where you intend to grow your root vegetables should be dressed with 3 lb. per square rod ($30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards) of superphosphate in March, and, if it is obtainable, a dressing of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash could be given at the same time to the part intended for the green crops.

Gardens or plots previously cultivated, but which have received no manure since the previous crop, should be dressed with 3 lb. of superphosphate per square rod, mixed with (if obtainable) $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash per square rod. This should be done when the ground is clear of crops, usually during March before sowing or planting begins. Sulphate of ammonia may be either given to the growing crops as they require it, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per square rod, or half that quantity may be mixed with the other fertilizers and applied in spring, and half kept to dress the growing crops later.

If you manured part of your plot—that is, the part reserved for Peas, Beans, Onions and Leeks—the whole of the unmanured part should be dressed with a mixture of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash, if obtainable, and 3 lb. of superphosphate per square rod in March; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of ammonia should be applied during the growing season to the crops, should they require it. The manured part could be given a light dressing of about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sulphate of potash, mixed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of superphosphate per square rod, to supplement its fertility. If you have manured the whole plot, you could give it the light dressing recommended above.

Allotment-holders should club together to buy these artificial fertilizers, for they are much cheaper when they can be bought by the ton.

They must be stored under shelter and the bags should be kept off the ground. When dry, they do not spoil with keeping.

Most gardens need lime from time to time, once every three years, especially those on clay soils. This lime may be supplied as ground chalk or limestone or quicklime, but it needs two of the ground chalk or limestone to do the work of one of quicklime. The best plan is to lime one-third every year, the piece that has just been cleared of roots. Sow 20 lb. of ground chalk or limestone for every rod on the surface before you begin to dig. If you are going to use quicklime, spread 12 lb. per square rod in little heaps over the ground. It will crumble into a powder in a day or two, and then it must at once be spread as evenly as possible with spade and hoe and afterwards dug in.

A heavy clay soil can be much improved by digging in a little coal-ashes each year.

THE COMPOST HEAP

Mark out a plot of level ground about 9 feet by 4 feet. Make it firm by treading and beating with the back of a spade. Put all waste vegetable matter on to this—weeds, outside leaves of Cabbages, Broccoli and Lettuces, Pea haulms, soft hedge-clippings, lawn-mowings, even waste straw and paper, dead leaves in the autumn, but keep out thick stuff like Cabbage-stalks. If you can get any stable manure or horse-droppings spread that with the rubbish. Tread from time to time. When the heap is about 6 inches thick sprinkle it with sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate, half an ounce of each to the square yard—i.e., 2 ounces of each for a 9 feet by 4 feet plot, together with any ashes from a wood fire you can get, not coal ashes. Sprinkle with 4 gallons of water. If basic slag is obtainable it may be used in place of superphosphate. (Proprietary articles are obtainable which may be used in place of the above mixture.) Throw soil about an inch thick over the whole (see pp. 22 and 23).

When you have more rubbish build up another layer on the top, and when it is 6 or 8 inches thick, again sprinkle over the sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate, followed by watering and a layer of soil.

Go on building up layer after layer until the heap is about 4 feet high. After that it is better to begin another heap.

In dry summer weather water every week. Turn the heap right over after a month in summer weather and water again if it is dry. In cool weather and in the autumn it may not be ready to turn until after six weeks. After turning, top up with soil and leave it until you are ready to dig it in.



COMPOST HEAP :—I.

1. Starting the heap with waste vegetable material.
2. Treading the heap.
3. Adding sulphate of ammonia, or organic manure.
4. Adding layer of waste material—lawn mowings, etc.





COMPOST HEAP :—II.

1. Adding a sprinkling of ground lime.
2. Watering to keep heap moist.
3. Heap completed.
4. Heap rotted down and compost ready for use.



SEED SOWING, THINNING AND TRANSPLANTING

The varieties mentioned in this book are well known and generally obtainable; in many cases there are good newer varieties which as yet have not been so widely tested.

For sowing, choose a spell of fine weather when the soil is dry enough to allow treading without soil adhering to the boots. Hoe or lightly fork over the ground to a depth of 2 or 3 inches to allow the soil to dry until it will crumble to a fine tilth, which is the most important feature of a seed bed. When the soil is in this state, it should be firmed by treading with the feet, and then raked over to provide a fine tilth and to remove stones and rough clods. Then mark out the position of the rows; wherever possible the rows should run from north to south, or north-east to south-west where strong winds may be expected. Stretch a line where the row is to come and take out a drill with a draw-hoe to a depth suited to the seeds to be sown. Always remember to sow thinly. In the case of vegetables which can be transplanted successfully, *e.g.*, Peas, Beans and Onions, it is a good plan to sow a small clump at the end of the row from which gaps can be repaired. In continued dry weather the ground on which the seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly watered on the day before. An alternative method is to draw a deep drill and fill it with water; when the water has soaked away, throw the soil back and strike a fresh, shallower drill to receive the seeds.

Begin to thin early, as soon as the plants are fit to handle, but thin in successive stages so as to avoid complete failures in case of losses by insects, etc. Gaps can be filled up by transplanting either from the thinnings or the surplus sowing made at the ends of the row, but it should be remembered that tap-rooted plants, like Carrots and Beet, can rarely be transplanted with success. In dry weather thinning should be done in the evening and the bed should be watered afterwards.

Most of the Brassica crops and Leeks can best be raised on small nursery seed beds, from which the seedlings are transplanted into the places they are going to occupy finally. The seed bed should be well cultivated and brought to a fine tilth. The rows should be 6 inches apart, and the seedlings should be carefully thinned in their early stages until they are at least an inch apart. The bed should be thoroughly soaked with water the night before the seedlings are transplanted: Planting should be done before the plants become hard or drawn. Lift them with a fork or hand-fork and protect from the sun or drying wind until they have been moved to their fresh situation. The bed in which the young plants are to grow should be made firm before drawing drills, about 2 inches deep. In dry weather the drill should be watered the night before transplanting. Planting out may be done by either a dibber or a trowel, but the former should not be used on a heavy soil where the soil is likely to paste. The seedlings should be firmly planted, taking care to avoid leaving a cavity under the roots. After transplanting give the plants a thorough watering (see pp. 25—27).

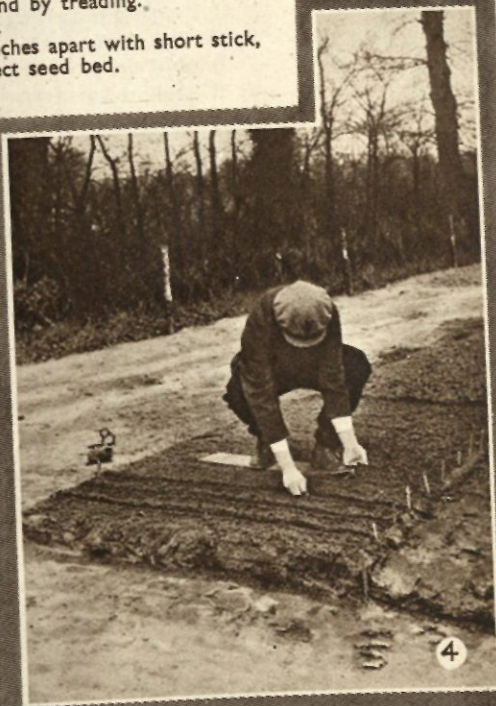
SEED SAVING

It would be a wise precaution during wartime for gardeners to save a quantity of Pea and Bean seeds for their own use. It is wise to leave a small length of a row unpicked, instead of gathering pods left over at the end of the season. In this way you avoid selecting a late variety that may have been mixed with your original seeds, and you are surer of ripening the seeds properly. For Onion seeds, plant one or two fully-grown Onion bulbs on an unmanured piece of land in February. Keep also a Marrow for seeds. Those who have had no experience of seed saving, however, should not attempt to save seeds of Brassicas, as they hybridise with each other very readily and disappointment is almost inevitable if seeds are saved in gardens. Saving seeds of root crops, such as Turnips, Radishes, etc., should also be avoided by all except those with previous experience.



SEED BED FOR RAISING PLANTS.

1. Firming the prepared ground by treading.
2. Raking to obtain fine tilth.
3. Drawing shallow drills 6 inches apart with short stick, footboard used to protect seed bed.
4. Sowing seeds.





SEED BED AND SEED SOWING :—I.

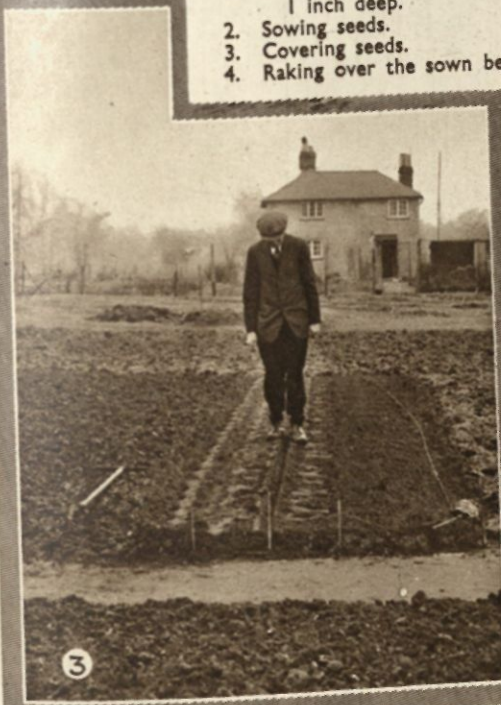
1. Firming prepared ground by treading.
2. Raking to obtain fine tilth.
3. Measuring rod and marking pegs.
4. Setting out position of rows.





SEED BED AND SEED SOWING :—II.

1. Drawing drills suitable for Parsnips, 18 inches apart, 1 inch deep.
2. Sowing seeds.
3. Covering seeds.
4. Raking over the sown bed.



POTATOS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Earlies: Arran Pilot, Duke of York (non-immune) and Epicure (non-immune). Maincrop: Arran Banner, Gladstone, Majestic, Redskin; and King Edward (non-immune) for heavy land.

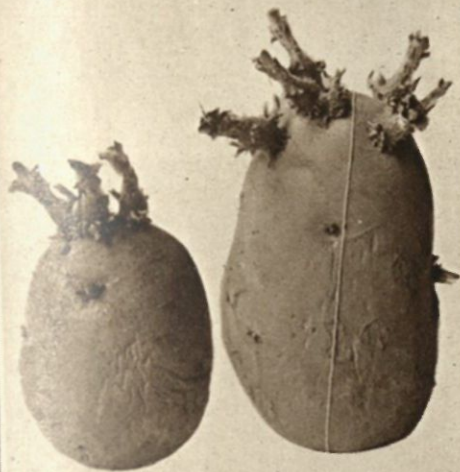
Preparation of the Ground.—Potatos may be grown on newly broken pasture land or should be planted on that part of the garden or allotment that has been manured in the previous season. In either case the land should be dressed at planting time with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of mixed fertiliser (2 parts of superphosphate, 1 part of sulphate of potash and 1 part of sulphate of ammonia) to the row of 30 ft. If the pasture had been in good heart the sulphate of ammonia may be omitted. Double dig the ground during winter and leave it rough until planting time. If the growth is not satisfactory the land may be dressed with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of sulphate of ammonia per 30 yards hoed in just before earthing up.

Planting.—Tubers weighing 2 to 3 ozs. (the size of a large egg) make the best seed. When larger cut lengthwise (see p. 29) at planting time, but seed of the variety "Majestic" should not be cut. It is desirable to place the Potato tubers in trays in a light, airy, frost-proof place in February to sprout (see p. 29). During early April plant the sprouted tubers in drills 4 to 5 inches deep taken out with a draw hoe or spade. The early varieties should be 12 inches apart, in rows 24 inches apart. Tubers of the late varieties should be planted 15 inches apart, in drills 27 inches apart during late April or early May (see pp. 30 and 31).

Cultivation.—If necessary, protect the young growths of early Potatos from late frosts, either by drawing a little soil up over them with a hoe or covering them with protective material, such as bracken, straw, etc. Before earthing, hoe between the rows to destroy seedling weeds. Earth up the plants with a hoe as growth proceeds, but do not earth them higher than 6 inches. Spray, as recommended below, against Potato Blight (see pp. 32 and 33).

Harvesting and Storing.—Lift the early crops as required when they are ready, usually in July or early August, and the later varieties in September or early October for storing. Exercise care in lifting them. Potatos intended to be stored should be allowed to dry on the surface of the soil for two or three hours prior to storing in clamps in the open or in boxes in a frost-proof shed (see pp. 34 and 35).

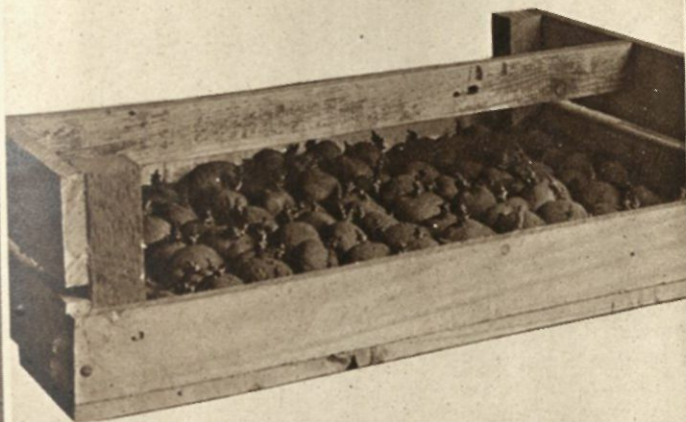
Pests and Diseases.—Many pests attack this crop, but Wireworms cause the greatest havoc, especially in freshly converted pasture and waste land. In such a case put the turf, grass downwards, at the bottom of the first spit when digging. On freshly broken ground grow only early or mid-season varieties and lift the crop by mid-August. Spray the maincrop varieties in early July with Burgundy or Bordeaux mixture as a preventive against Blight. Tubers which have become infected should not be stored. If the disease appears at the end of the season on the dying tops, cut them off and burn them to avoid tuber infection. Scab on the skin is generally due to lack of humus in the soil. Dig in manure, vegetable compost or even grass mowings. In case of Wart disease plant only *immune* varieties.



1



2



3

POTATO SEED.

1. Left: typical well-sprouted tuber.

Right: large well-sprouted tuber suitable for cutting; line shows place to cut.

2. Badly-sprouted tuber; spindly sprouts due to being kept in too dark or too warm a place.

3. A convenient type of box filled with well-sprouted tubers.



1



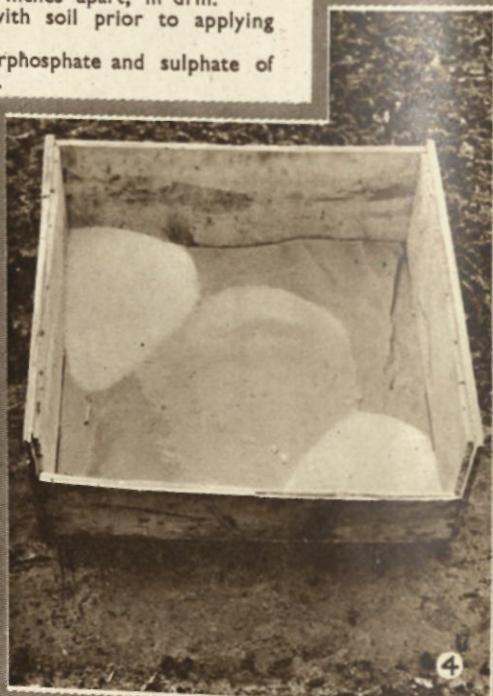
2

POTATO PLANTING :—I.

1. Drawing drills 4 to 5 inches deep with large draw hoe.
2. Planting tubers 12 or 15 inches apart, in drill.
3. Covering tubers lightly with soil prior to applying artificial manure.
4. Sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and sulphate of potash ready for mixing.



3



4



1



2

POTATO PLANTING :—II.

1. Mixing artificial manure.
2. Applying artificial manure at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to row 30 feet long.
3. Filling in and slightly mounding over drills.
4. Forking between drills, leaving slight mounding.



3



4



1



2

POTATO EARTHING.

1. Cleaning ground prior to earthing.
2. Earthing up the rows : straddling the row.
3. Earthing up the rows : standing between two rows.
4. Earthing completed, leaving ground free of all footmarks.



3



4



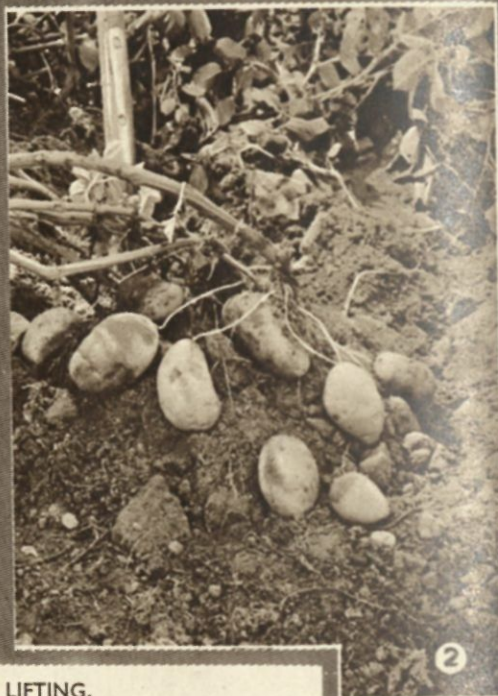
POTATO SPRAYING.

1. Mixing copper and soda solution for Burgundy spray.
2. Pneumatic knapsack sprayer in operation.
3. Continuous bucket sprayer in use.
4. Applying spray with a fine rose watering-can.





1



2

POTATO LIFTING.

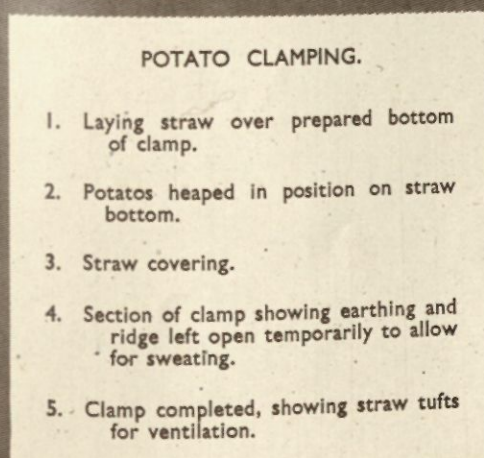
1. Lifting root clear of ground prior to shaking off tubers.
2. Lifted plant, showing tubers attached.
3. Crop lifted : haulms removed : potatoes laid out to dry for 2 to 3 hours prior to storing.
4. Crop graded : "ware or eating" : "seed" : "chats."



3

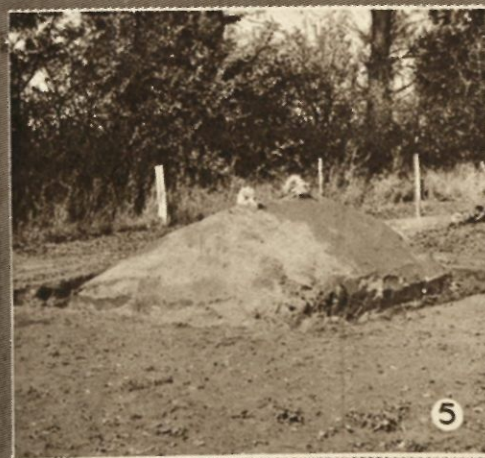


4



POTATO CLAMPING.

1. Laying straw over prepared bottom of clamp.
2. Potatoes heaped in position on straw bottom.
3. Straw covering.
4. Section of clamp showing earthing and ridge left open temporarily to allow for sweating.
5. Clamp completed, showing straw tufts for ventilation.



CARROTS

Trustworthy Varieties : Early Horn, Early Market and James's Intermediate.

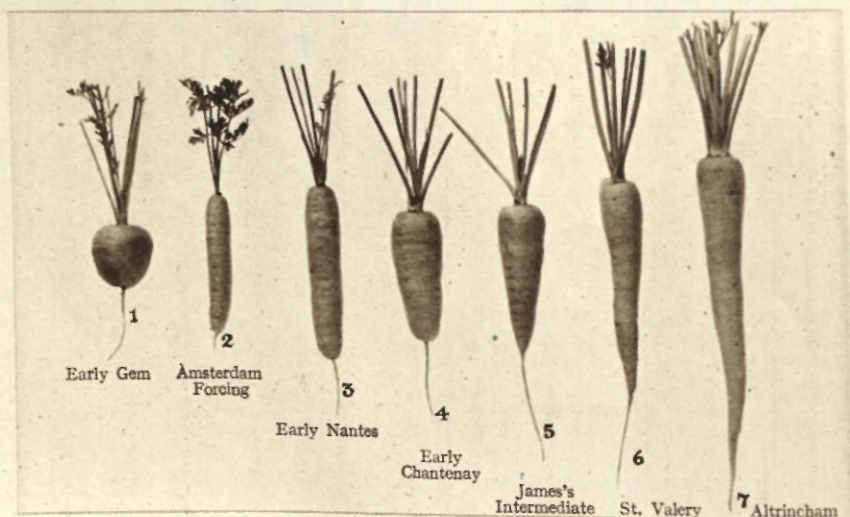
Preparation of the Ground.—Do not manure ground intended for Carrots (see p. 20 and Plan, p. 16). Leave the surface rough until sowing time, then break it down to a fine tilth.

Seed Sowing.—Make the first sowing in early April in rows 12 inches apart, covering the seeds to a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Make monthly sowings at intervals until the end of July, according to needs.

Cultivation.—Hoe between the rows and thin the seedlings when the first rough leaf appears. Thin again twice until the final distance between the plants is 4 inches for stump-rooted varieties and 6 inches for intermediate or long varieties. The thinnings from the latter should be used for the kitchen. To minimize the risk of trouble from the Carrot Fly, thin only on dull days or after sunset and water the rows thoroughly after thinning.

Harvesting and Storing.—Pull the early sowings as required as soon as they are large enough for eating. The roots for storage should be lifted in October with a fork; reject any diseased or pest-infested roots, twist off the tops and remove the soil from the roots. Be careful not to bruise or damage the roots. Store either in boxes of sand or soil in a frost-proof shed; against the inside wall of a similar building; or in a clamp in the open (see p. 40). The last sowings can be left in the ground until much later; in favoured localities they need not be lifted until wanted, provided they are covered with a little strawy material or bracken when severe frost threatens.

Pests.—The Carrot Fly is the most destructive pest, especially in light soils. Never allow the thinnings to remain on the ground to attract the flies. Dress rows of the early sowings with Naphthalene (1 oz. per yard run) every week from the time the seedlings appear above ground until late June to repel the flies from egg-laying. The later sowings are usually free from this pest.





1



2

CARROT SOWING.

1. Applying a good general artificial manure.
2. Drawing drills 12 inches apart, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.
3. Sowing seeds.
4. Covering the seeds.



3

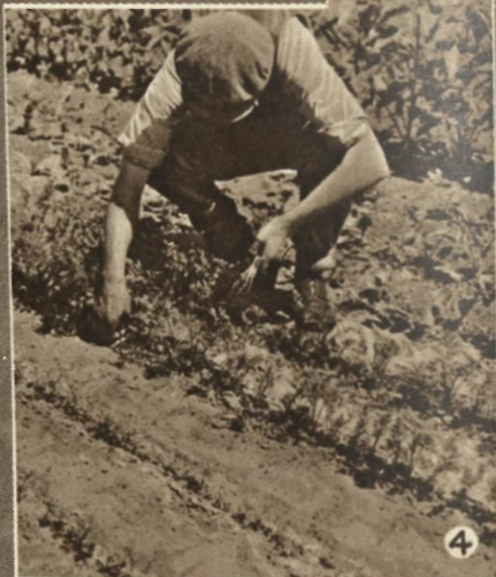


4



CARROT THINNING.

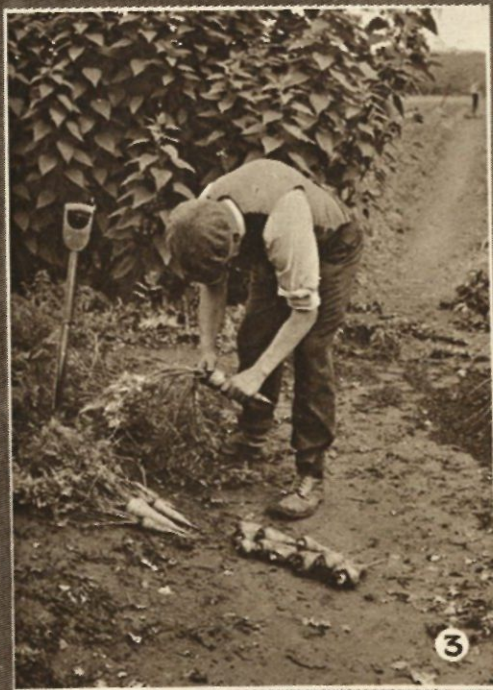
1. Rows of seedlings ready for thinning.
2. First thinning to 1 inch apart.
3. Hoeing in dressing of artificial manure if ground not previously dressed.
4. Second and final thinning to 3 to 4 inches apart.





CARROT HARVESTING.

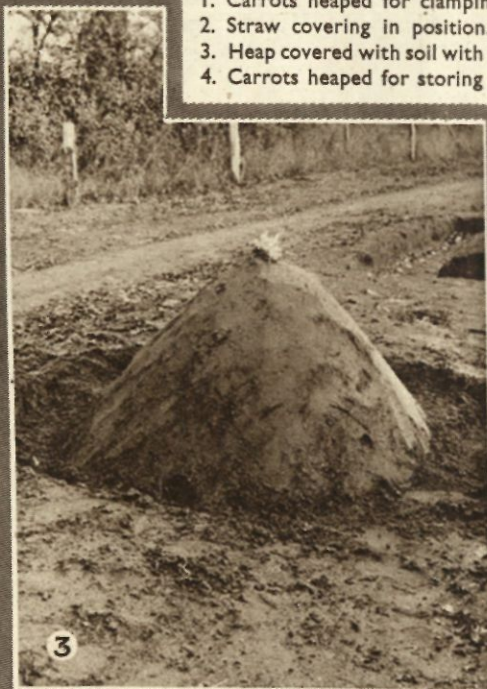
1. Pulling roots for immediate use by hand.
2. Lifting roots for storing with fork.
3. Cutting off tops prior to storing.





CARROT STORING.

1. Carrots heaped for clamping outdoors.
2. Straw covering in position.
3. Heap covered with soil with tuft of straw at top for ventilation.
4. Carrots heaped for storing in sand in a shed.



BEET

Trustworthy Varieties.—Cheltenham Green Top (long type) and Crimson Globe.

Preparation of the Ground.—Beet, like Carrots, should not be sown on freshly manured ground; if the land is in poor heart, a little fertilizer may be given before sowing, as described in the section on manures and fertilizers.

Sowing.—Sow in drills in April one row of a Globe type to provide early roots to pull in the summer. Make the main sowing from the middle of May to early June of the long type for storage. When more than one row is sown, the rows should be 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep. A late sowing of the Globe type may be made in July to be pulled for use in late winter. (p. 44)

Cultivation.—Hoe between the rows and when the first rough leaf appears thin the seedlings to 4 or 5 inches. Thin again until the final distance between the plants is 9 inches, making sure that only a single plant is left in each place.

Harvesting and Storing.—Pull the early sowings as required as soon as they are large enough for eating. The roots for storage should be lifted with a fork in October; reject any damaged or pest-infested roots, twist off the tops and shake the soil from the roots. Be careful not to bruise or damage the roots. Store either in boxes of sand or peat in a frost-proof shed, against the inside wall of a similar building, or in a clamp in the open (see p. 45). The last sowings can be left in the ground until much later; in favoured localities they need not be lifted until wanted, provided they are covered with a little straw material or Bracken where severe frost threatens.

PARSNIPS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Student, Tender and True.

Preparation of the Ground.—Grow Parsnips on ground that was manured for a previous crop (see Plan, p. 16). Dig deeply and leave rough until seed-sowing time. Then work down to a fine tilth. On soils unsuitable for deep-rooted crops prepare special places for the plants (see pp. 42 and 43).

Seed Sowing.—Seeds should be sown at the first opportunity during the month of March when the condition of the soil is suitable, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Place four or five seeds together at a distance of about 9 inches apart (see p. 27).

Cultivation.—When the seedlings have germinated and are large enough to handle, thin them, leaving the plants 9 inches apart. Hoe regularly.

Harvesting.—Parsnips should be left in the ground until required for use. Their flavour improves if they are left in the ground until early in March; then, however, it is advisable to lift the remaining roots and store them by burying them in soil or sand in a shed or outhouse to check them from starting into growth.

Pests.—The chief enemy is the Celery Fly or Leaf-Miner (see Celery, p. 78).



1



2

PARSNIPS :—1.

1. Making holes 10 to 12 inches apart in soils unsuitable for deep-rooted crops.
2. Filling in holes with sifted soil to within 1 inch of the surface.
3. Sowing 4 to 5 seeds in each hole.
4. Covering seeds with sifted soil.



3

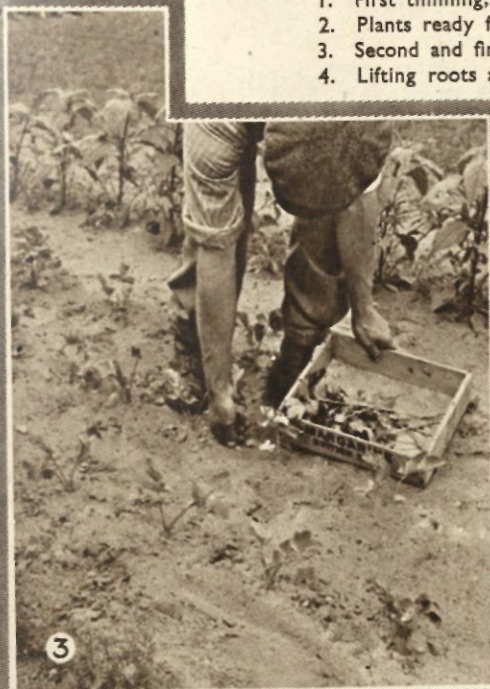


4



PARSNIPS :—II.

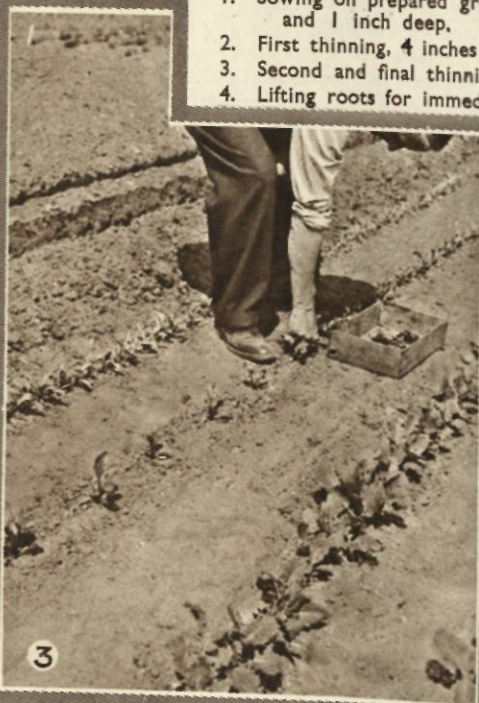
1. First thinning, leaving two plants.
2. Plants ready for second thinning.
3. Second and final thinning.
4. Lifting roots as required for use.





BEET.

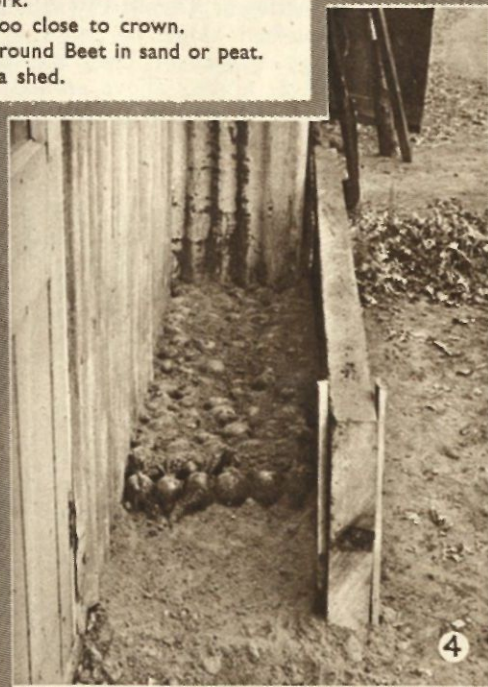
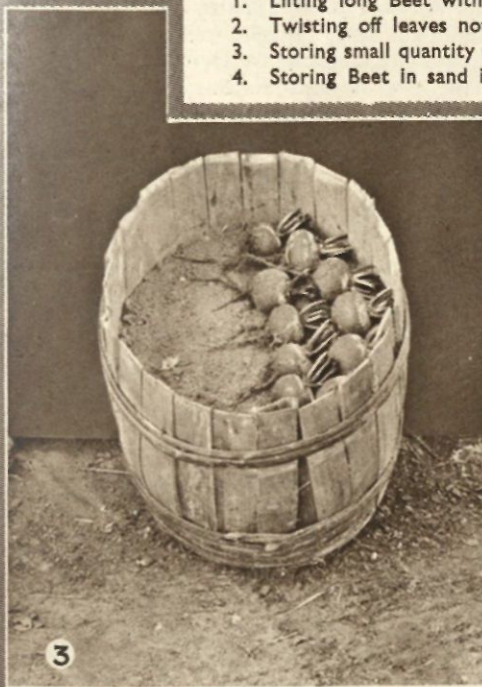
1. Sowing on prepared ground in drills 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep.
2. First thinning, 4 inches apart.
3. Second and final thinning, 9 inches apart.
4. Lifting roots for immediate use.





BEEET STORING.

1. Lifting long Beet with fork.
2. Twisting off leaves not too close to crown.
3. Storing small quantity of round Beet in sand or peat.
4. Storing Beet in sand in a shed.



TURNIPS

Trustworthy Varieties : Early Milan and Early White Snowball for summer use, Green Top Stone and Orange Jelly for winter storage.

Preparation of the Ground.—For early varieties dig a piece of ground that was manured in the previous season and dress it with 2 oz. of superphosphate to the square yard. For late varieties choose ground that has been cleared of an early crop. Lightly cultivate and hoe in a dressing of 2 oz. of superphosphate per square yard.

Seed Sowing.—Make a first sowing of an early variety in early April in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 inches apart. Follow with successional sowings at intervals of about three weeks until early July. Sow the late varieties for storage from late July to mid-August. For Turnip tops sow thinly the variety "Green Top Stone" at the end of August or early in September in rows 9 to 12 inches apart and do not thin (see p. 47).

Cultivation.—Begin thinning the seedlings when the first rough leaves appear. Continue to thin in stages until the plants are 10 to 12 inches apart. Hoe regularly.

Harvesting and Storing.—Pull the early varieties for use while they are young. In autumn lift carefully with a fork those intended for storing; avoid damaging or bruising them. Reject any diseased or pest-infested roots, twist off the tops and store in boxes of sand or soil in a dry, frost-proof shed. Alternatively store in clamps in the open as advised for Carrots (see p. 40).

Pests.—Flea-Beetles or Turnip Fly attack the seed-leaves of Turnips. A Flea-Beetle trap should be pushed along the rows of seedlings every bright morning until the "rough leaf" stage is reached. Dust the seedlings with nicotine or Derris dust, applied as soon as the leaves appear above ground. This pest is only serious in dry weather, and can be checked by watering the seedlings every evening, after sunset, until the plants are growing freely.

GARDEN SWEDES

Trustworthy Variety : Purple Top.

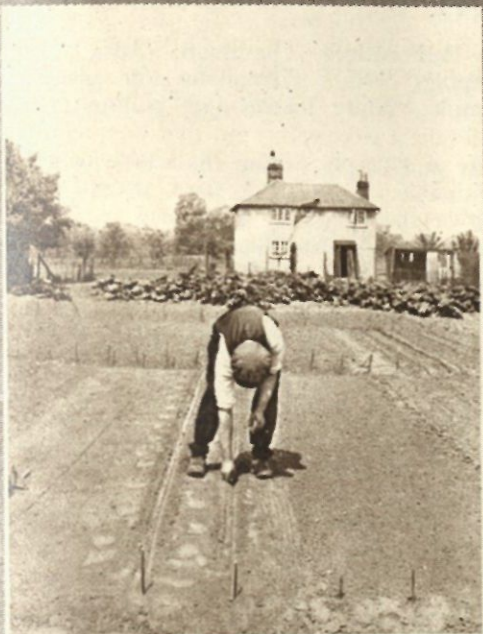
Preparation of the Ground.—See Turnips.

Seed Sowing.—Sow in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, during early May in the north and towards the end of May to mid-June in the south.

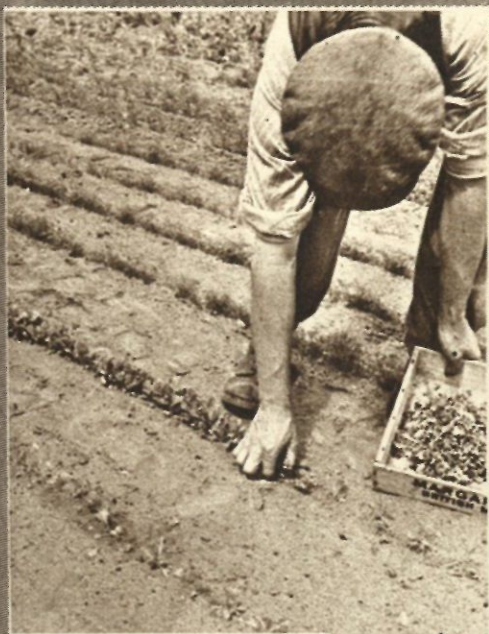
Cultivation. See Turnips.—Thin to 1 foot apart.

Harvesting and Storing.—See Turnips.

Pests.—See Turnips.



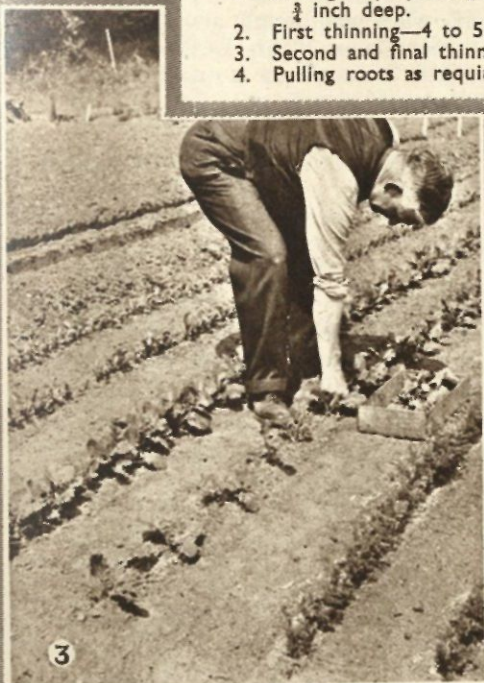
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2

TURNIPS.

1. Sowing on prepared ground, in drills 15 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.
2. First thinning—4 to 5 inches apart.
3. Second and final thinning to 9 to 10 inches apart.
4. Pulling roots as required for use.



3



4

ONIONS

Trustworthy Varieties : Spring Sowing—Bedfordshire Champion, Ailsa Cra Rousham Park Hero, Up to Date (for keeping), White Silverskins (for pickling); August Sowing—Giant Zittau, Autumn Triumph; White Lisbon (for pulling green).

Preparation of the ground.—Dig thoroughly and deeply during the winter, work in any farmyard manure or compost obtainable. Leave the land in ridges to allow the frost to work upon it. Break down the ridges in February as soon as the land is dry enough. Cultivate to a light tilth. When the soil is dry enough not to pick up on the boot, tread firmly before sowing or transplanting (see p. 4).

Spring Sowing.—On the first favourable occasion between mid-February and the end of March, sow in drills 12 inches apart. Just cover the seeds with soil and firm the surface (see p. 50).

As Onion seeds may be scarce, allotment-holders should club together and buy plants for transplanting or get someone to raise the seeds for everybody.

It is an advantage to sow Onion seeds under glass in January and transplant instead of sowing outside. If you have no greenhouse, use cloches.

Autumn Sowing.—Sow in drills in August, at the beginning of the month in the north, later in the south. Plant out in early March in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and 6 to 8 inches between the plants. Later operations are the same as for spring sowing.

Transplanting.—About the middle of April when conditions are favourable, and the seedlings are thoroughly hardened, set the Onion plants out 6 inches apart. Plant with a trowel and take care to keep their base about a quarter of an inch below ground and allow the roots their full depth (see p. 51).

Cultivation.—Hoe and hand-weed as soon as Onions sown in the open ground are visible. Make a first thinning when the Onions are 2 inches high, leaving the plants about an inch apart. Continue to hoe and weed and make 2 thinnings altogether so that, in the end, the single plants are 4 to 6 inches apart. Use the second thinnings for salads.

Harvesting.—About mid-August or a little later, bend the tops over to hasten the ripening of the bulbs. A fortnight later lift the bulbs carefully and ripen them in a dry, sunny place (see p. 52).

Storage.—When dry make up the Onions into ropes or bunches and hang them in a dry, airy place as under the rafters of a shed. Alternatively, store in trays with a slatted or netting bottom. If severe weather threatens, protect them from frost (see p. 53).

Pests and Diseases.—The most serious trouble comes from the Onion fly. It is most troublesome on dry soils. Danger of attack may be minimized by treating the seeds before sowing with Calomel or dusting the rows of seedlings with 4 per cent Calomel. Mildew appears as white spots or streaks on the leaves in May. Dust the plants when moist with Bordeaux powder.



1



2

ONIONS :—PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

1. Applying a good general artificial manure.
2. Firming the ground by treading.
3. Raking to obtain a fine tilth.
4. Drawing drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.



3



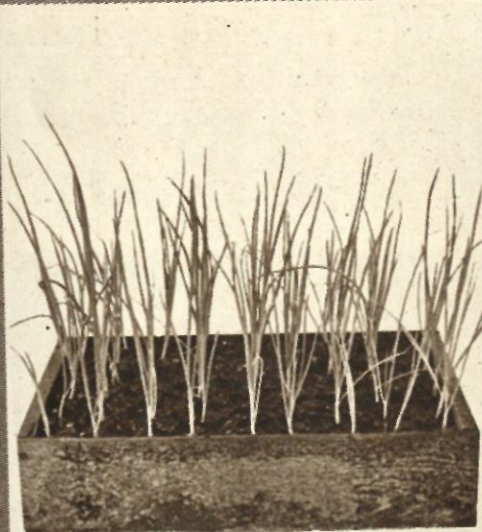
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ONION SOWING AND THINNING.

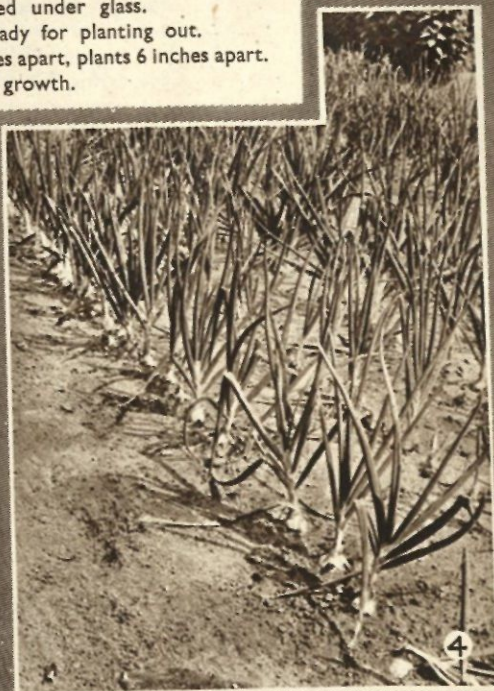
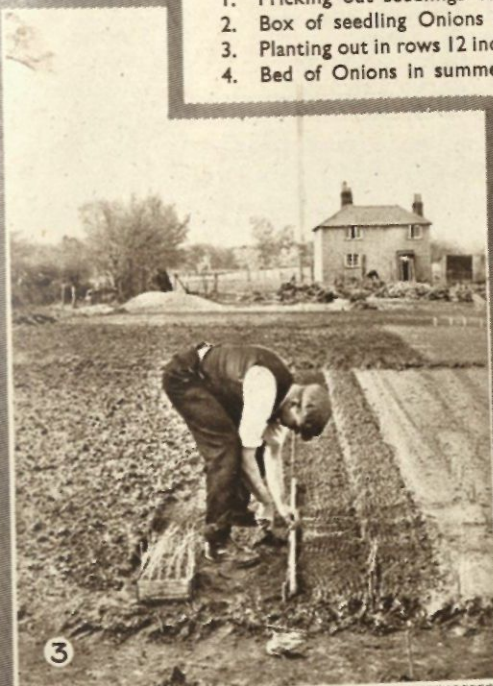
1. Sowing seeds in drills 12 inches apart, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.
2. Covering the seeds.
3. First thinning to 1 inch apart.
4. Second and final thinning 4 to 6 inches apart.





ONION PLANTING.

1. Pricking out seedlings raised under glass.
2. Box of seedling Onions ready for planting out.
3. Planting out in rows 12 inches apart, plants 6 inches apart.
4. Bed of Onions in summer growth.





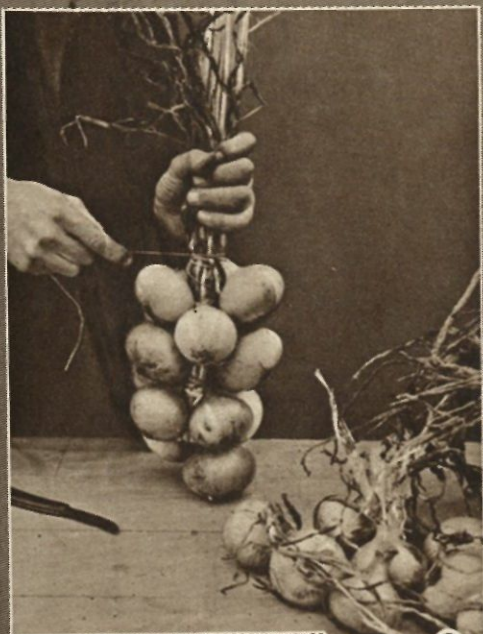
ONION HARVESTING.

1. Tops bent over to hasten ripening.
2. Onions lifted and laid with roots facing sun.
3. Crop laid on wire frame for drying.
4. Crop drying in a greenhouse.





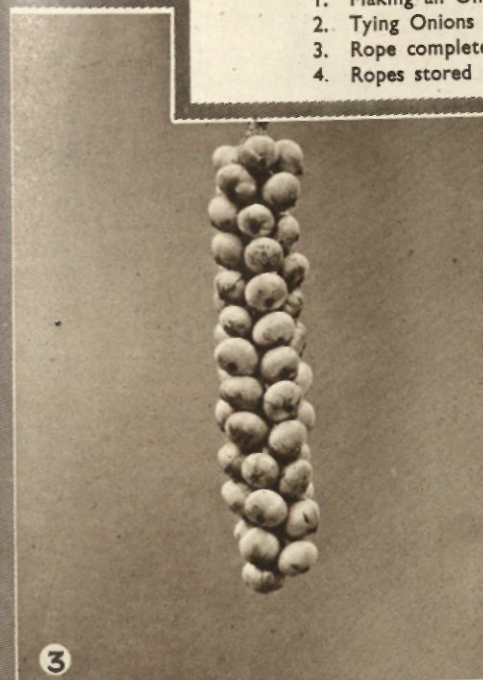
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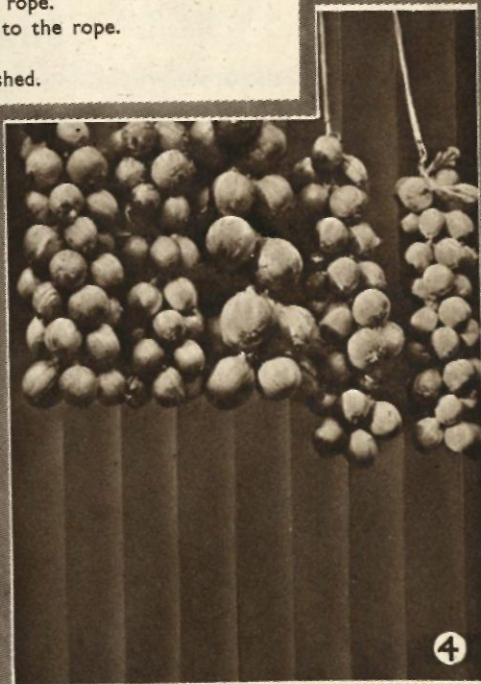
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ONION STORING.

1. Making an Onion rope.
2. Tying Onions on to the rope.
3. Rope completed.
4. Ropes stored in shed.



3



4

LEEKs

Trustworthy Varieties: Lyon, Musselburgh, Prizetaker and Walton Mammoth.

Preparation of the Ground.—Leeks repay the trouble of thorough digging, although they are not quite so exacting in their requirements as Onions. If you are not going to plant on the land manured in the winter (see p. 20), dig in manure or compost when turning the ground over after the previous crop of late winter greenstuff is cleared.

Seed Sowing.—Leeks may be sown from early March until mid-April on a small prepared seed-bed (see p. 24), according to the weather and state of the ground.

Transplanting.—If the soil is dry, soak the seed-bed previous to lifting. Lift the seedlings carefully with a fork when they are about 6 inches high and trim the leaves slightly. Set them out 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart. Make a hole with the dibber and place the young plant in it. Do not fill the hole—a watering when planting is completed will tighten the plants sufficiently. An alternative method is to draw out drills 4 inches deep and 15 inches apart. Plant with 9 inches between the plants, as above.

Cultivation.—Hoe regularly to aerate the soil and to keep down weeds. Draw a little soil up to the stems of Leeks, if planted in drills, just before they are fully grown. Leeks are among the hardiest of vegetables and may be left in the ground until required for use. They are also singularly free from serious pests and diseases.

SHALLOTS

Preparation of the Ground.—Shallots should be grown on the same section of the ground that has been prepared for Onions, *i.e.*, ground that has been deeply dug and manured during the winter. Take the first opportunity when the ground is dry after the middle of February to break the clods and rake the surface over in order to get a tilth. If necessary, the surface should be consolidated by lightly treading.

Planting.—Choose a fine day towards the end of February and plant the setts 6 inches apart in a row. If two rows are grown they should be 1 foot apart. A shallow drill may be taken out, or if the soil is suitable, the setts may be pressed in until the tip of the sett is just showing above the surface.

Cultivation.—Keep the surface clean by hoeing.

Harvesting and Storing.—Towards the end of July lift the little bunches of bulbs and either leave them on the surface to dry, or, if the ground is heavy and moist, lay them along a path for a few days. Tie into bundles and hang or spread them out thinly in a dry, frost-proof airy shed. Look them over at intervals to throw out any decaying bulbs. Select and put aside a sufficient number of the small bulbs (about the size of a shilling) for planting in the following year.

NOTE: Shallots may be grown from seeds sown in March, treated like Onions, but in this case all the bulbs thus produced should be used in the same season. They should not be replanted in the following year as they will probably bolt and run to seed instead of forming fresh bulbs.



1



2

LEEKS.

1. Lifting plants from seed-bed with fork.
2. Planting 9 inches apart with trowel in drills 15 inches apart.
3. Plants dropped into holes 6 inches deep made with dibber.
4. Lifting crop for immediate use.



3



4

HARICOT BEANS

It is only advisable to grow Haricot Beans in the warmer parts of the country.

Trustworthy Varieties.—Brown Dutch and Comtesse de Chambord.

Preparation of the Ground.—Sow on the manured ground as recommended for Dwarf Beans.

Seed-Sowing.—Sow as early as possible after the end of April when weather and soil conditions permit, in drills 18 inches apart, 2 inches deep, and 12 inches apart. Sow a few extra seeds at the end of the row to make up gaps.

Cultivation.—As with Dwarf Beans (see p. 62).

Harvesting.—Do not pick green. When the pods begin to turn brown, pull up the whole plant, tie in bundles by the roots, and hang in a dry, open shed to ripen thoroughly. When quite dry shell out the seeds and store in boxes in a cold, frostproof store.



Ripe pods ready for gathering.

RUNNER BEANS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Best of All, Princeps, Prizewinner and Scarlet Emperor. To grow without stakes—Best of All and Princeps. Do not grow Runner Beans in late, cold districts..

Preparation of the Ground.—If you have not manured the plot (see p. 20) on which you are going to grow Runner Beans, take out during the winter a trench a spit deep, and work in a liberal dressing of rotted manure or compost into the lower spit, replacing the top spit.

• **Seed Sowing.**—From early May until the end of June, according to frost danger in the locality, sow a double row in drills 15 inches apart, and 2 to 3 inches deep, leaving 6 inches between each seed. Alternatively, Runner Beans may be grown without stakes, in which case the rows need not be more than 2 feet apart (see p. 60).

Cultivation.—Thin the plants by removing each alternate seedling. Hoe as soon as the first pair of leaves has unfolded and stake immediately. Give a mulch of strawy manure or peat before the ground becomes dry, and if necessary water thoroughly in periods of drought. Spray with a syringe in the evening of fine days to encourage setting of the pods, and pinch out the shoots when they have reached the top of the stakes. If the Beans are to be grown without stakes, pinch out the growing points as soon as the plants begin to run, and repeat as necessary.

Harvesting.—Pick regularly and before the pods become old and the seeds begin to swell. A few plants may be kept especially for seeds or for drying for winter use. Leave *all* the pods on these plants to ripen thoroughly, and, if the weather turns damp or rainy in the late summer, pull up the plants and finish the ripening process by hanging them in a dry, airy place.

Pests.—If Black Fly appears, spray with a nicotine wash.



Ripening off in bundles suspended on Bean sticks.



Ripening off in bundles hanging from garden shed.



RUNNER BEANS :—1.

1. Taking out shallow trench 18 inches wide, 2 inches deep.
2. Drawing drills 12 inches apart, 3 inches deep.
3. Sowing seeds 6 inches apart, alternate plant to be removed later.
4. Covering the seeds.





1



2

RUNNER BEANS :—II.

1. Hoeing between plants after removal of alternate plant prior to staking.
2. Staking completed and applying surface mulch.
3. Spraying with water to help Beans setting during dry weather.
4. Picking for use.



3



4



RUNNER BEANS (DWARFED)—I.

1. Drawing drills 18 inches apart and 3 inches deep.
2. Sowing seeds 12 inches apart.
3. Covering seeds, using the feet.
4. Raking over the sown bed.





RUNNER BEANS (DWARFED)—II.

1. Runner Beans ready for topping.
2. First pinching of the plants to dwarf them and to save staking.
3. Second pinching ; pinching to be repeated weekly.
4. Picking for use.



DWARF BEANS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Canadian Wonder and Masterpiece.

Preparation of the Ground.—Deep digging is advisable for Dwarf or French Beans, and, while not requiring such generous feeding as Runner Beans, they should be put on ground that has received stable manure or compost in the autumn or winter (see p. 20).

Seed Sowing.—Make a first sowing in early May and a second one three weeks later. Break the surface down to a fine tilth a few days before sowing. Draw out drills 18 inches apart and sow the seeds 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

Cultivation.—Hoe regularly and water if necessary; give a little artificial manure if the land is in poor heart. Thin out to 1 foot apart. Place a few twigs among the plants to support them when they are in full bearing, as heavy rains often beat them down.

Harvesting.—Pick the Beans regularly while they are young and tender to encourage late pod formation. If any are required for seeds or for winter use, leave a certain number of plants expressly for this purpose and do not pick any of the pods green. Leave them until they are quite ripe; lift them and finish their ripening under cover if bad weather sets in at the end of the summer.

BROAD BEANS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Broad Windsor and Seville Long Pod.

Preparation of the Ground.—Select the land that has been manured in the winter, though almost any well-dug piece of land in good heart is suitable for Broad Beans. Break the soil down and rake it fine just before sowing.

Seed Sowing.—Sow as soon as the soil is in a fit condition in February or early March. Successional sowings may be made in late March or early April if required. Take out drills 18 inches apart and sow the seeds 9 inches apart and 3 inches deep. If sown in double rows, leave 10 inches between the rows and 2 feet between each pair of rows.

Cultivation.—Hoeing must be attended to, and when the plants are in full flower pinch out the growing tuft of leaves to discourage Black Fly. Make repeated pickings of the Beans while they are fairly young.

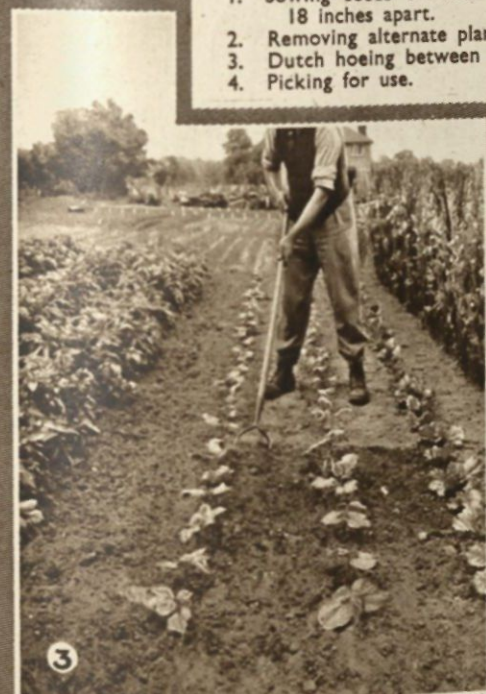
Pests.—The most serious pest which attacks Broad Beans is the Black Fly; they cluster in swarms on the stems, leaf stalks, leaves, flowers and pods in late spring and summer. Pinching out the infested tips checks the pest somewhat and permits the better development of the pods. A more effective method is to dust the attacked shoots and leaves with a nicotine dust at the very first appearance of the pest.

The seeds should be examined for round holes, which are the exit holes of Bean Beetles, and all punctured seeds should be rejected.



DWARF BEANS.

1. Sowing seeds 6 inches apart, 2 inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart.
2. Removing alternate plants.
3. Dutch hoeing between rows after thinning.
4. Picking for use.





BROAD BEANS.

1. Sowing Beans in double drills 24 inches apart, the drills themselves 12 inches apart and 3 inches deep.
2. Staking.
3. Pinching out the tops when plant is in flower.
4. Picking for use.



PEAS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Gradus ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet), Kelvedon Wonder (2 feet), Onward ($2\frac{1}{2}$ feet), and Superb (2 feet).

Preparation of the Ground.—The ground should be well manured in the autumn or winter as recommended on p. 20, since Peas appreciate generous treatment and on well cultivated land withstand drought better.

Seed Sowing.—Begin sowing towards the end of February or early March when the soil conditions are suitable. Follow at intervals of about three weeks, according to requirements, until June. Draw out flat drills (see p. 66) 6 to 8 inches broad, 2 feet apart and 2 to 3 inches deep. Sow in three rows in the drills, 3 inches apart each way, about 20 seeds to the foot. Sow a few extra at the end of the row to supply plants for filling up gaps. Tall varieties require to be sown 3 to 4 feet apart. Where space is limited it is better to dispense with the tall later varieties and make repeated sowings at intervals of three weeks of the same early dwarf variety.

Cultivation.—As soon as the Peas are 2 inches high, hoe carefully between the rows to aerate the soil and keep down weeds. Stake the tall varieties as soon as two pairs of leaves have opened. In dry weather do not allow the plants to suffer from lack of moisture. A mulch of peat or strawy manure between the rows will help to conserve the moisture in the soil.

Harvesting.—Pick the pods regularly as they become ready. Peas required for seed purposes, or for drying for winter use, should be gathered from plants reserved for the purpose and all the pods left on these plants to ripen thoroughly. Should the weather turn damp or rainy as these Peas near the end of their ripening, pull the entire plants and hang them in bundles in a dry, airy place to finish ripening.

Dried Peas for Winter Use.—Sow, as soon as the land is ready in February, three rows 2 feet apart, of a round, seeded variety (Harrison's Glory is the best). When the pods are dry, harvest the plants whole, and hang them in a dry place until they ripen off and are ready to shell out.

Pests and Diseases.—Thrips and Green Fly may cause considerable damage, but may be partially controlled by applying a nicotine spray or dust. Foot-rot may injure Peas, so be sure to cultivate the ground well to avoid heavy, wet soil conditions, especially with early Peas. Mildew can injure the later ones, especially if removal of the old, finished, early rows, which will become mildewed, is neglected.



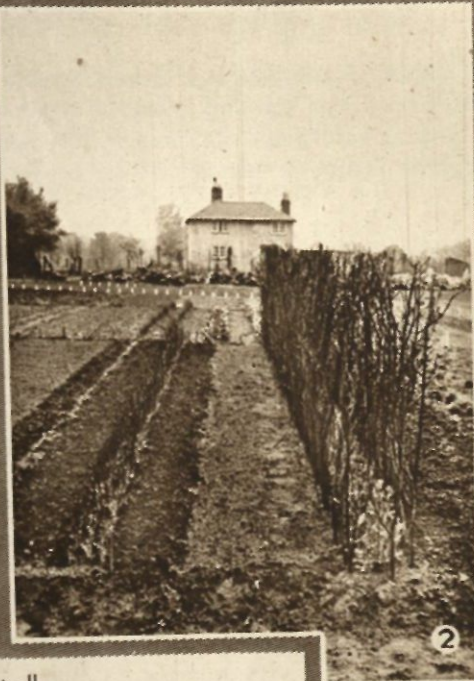
PEAS :—I.

1. Raking to obtain tilth.
2. Drawing flat bottom drill 2 to 3 inches deep.
3. Sowing seeds in 3 rows 2 to 3 inches apart.
4. Covering seeds.





1



2

PEAS :—II.

1. Staking, keeping sticks upright ; leaving space for plant development.
2. Sticks topped and toppings used to fill in base.
3. The right way to pick for use.
4. The wrong way to pick for use.



3



4

BRASSICAS

Cabbages and Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers and Broccoli, and Kales are all raised on a seed bed and transplanted later. A great economy in seeds may be effected if several gardeners will combine together and arrange for one of them to raise the required plants, or plants may be bought.

CABBAGES

Trustworthy Varieties.—Spring sowing: Primo, Winnigstadt. Summer sowing: Christmas Drumhead, January King. Early autumn sowing: Early Offenham, Ellam's Early, Flower of Spring.

SPRING-SOWN CABBAGES FOR SUMMER AND AUTUMN USE

Preparation of the Ground.—For Summer Cabbages, if the ground is in poor heart, dig in a little manure. Dig the ground as it becomes vacant and leave it rough until planting time; then break it down and firm it.

Seed Sowing.—Sow on prepared seed beds (see p. 24) about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep from the middle to end of April.

Transplanting.—Should the ground be dry, soak the seed bed with water the night before lifting for transplanting. Set the plants out 2 feet apart each way during June or July. In a bucket make a puddle of soil and water to which a little soot may be added with advantage. Dip the roots in this before planting.

Cultivation.—Hoe frequently during the summer.

SUMMER-SOWN CABBAGES FOR WINTER USE

Seed Sowing.—Sow the seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep during late May or early June on prepared seed beds.

Transplanting.—Set out the plants 2 feet apart each way during July or early August on ground manured for the previous crop.

Cultivation.—Hoe the ground when in a suitable condition during the autumn.

EARLY AUTUMN-SOWN CABBAGES FOR SPRING USE

Preparation of the Ground.—Plant on ground recently cleared of Potatoes or Onions. Do not dig it; hoe or prick the surface lightly with a fork.

Seed Sowing.—Sow in rows 6 inches apart on a prepared bed (see p. 24) at the end of July in the north and during the first week of August in the south.

Transplanting.—Transplant from the seed bed in mid-September to mid-October, allowing 18 inches between the rows and 9 inches between the plants.

Cultivation.—Hoe when the ground is in a suitable condition. Before the plants begin to touch each other, cut out every other plant for use as spring greens. Early in March hoe in a dressing of 1 oz. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per yard run.

Pests and Diseases.—Flea Beetles or "Turnip Fly" attack the seed-leaves of Brassicas. A Flea Beetle trap should be pushed along the rows of seedlings every bright morning until the "rough leaf" stage is reached. Dust the seedlings with nicotine or Derris dust applied as soon as the leaves appear above ground. This pest is only serious in dry weather and can be checked by watering every evening after sunset until the plants are growing freely.

Cabbage Caterpillars comprise those of the Large and Small White Butterflies and the Moth, all causing great havoc to the leaves which are skeletonised. The late summer attack is the most serious. Crush the egg clusters of the Large Butterfly, and handpick the colonies of caterpillars. Dust young plants with nicotine, mature plants with Derris dust.

Cabbage Root Fly chiefly affects Cabbages and Cauliflowers soon after planting out, the legless white maggots eating the roots and tunnelling in the stems. Dust the base of the plants immediately after setting out and fourteen days later with 4 per cent. calomel dust, allowing 1 to 2 oz. per ten plants. Naphthalene dust may be used if calomel is unavailable. Placing a tarred felt disc round the collar of each plant when setting out repels attack if the soil is in fine tilth so that the disc lies flat on the ground. Dig up and burn attacked plants, together with the soil immediately around them in which maggots may be present.

The most troublesome disease is Club Root or Finger and Toe. The remedy in severe cases is to lime the ground with a dressing of 28 lb. per square rod of ground chalk or limestone. If hydrated lime is used about 20 lb. per square rod will be sufficient. In succeeding years a lighter dressing—14 lb. per square rod—should be given. Make every effort to secure the proper drainage of the ground by thorough cultivation and deep digging.



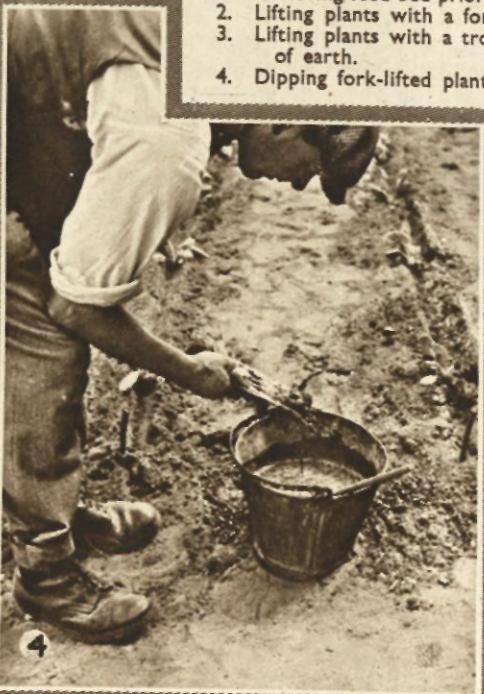
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2

GREEN CROPS, CABBAGES, ETC. :—1.

1. Watering seed bed prior to lifting plants for planting out.
2. Lifting plants with a fork.
3. Lifting plants with a trowel, preserving roots in a ball of earth.
4. Dipping fork-lifted plants in puddle prior to planting.



4



3



1



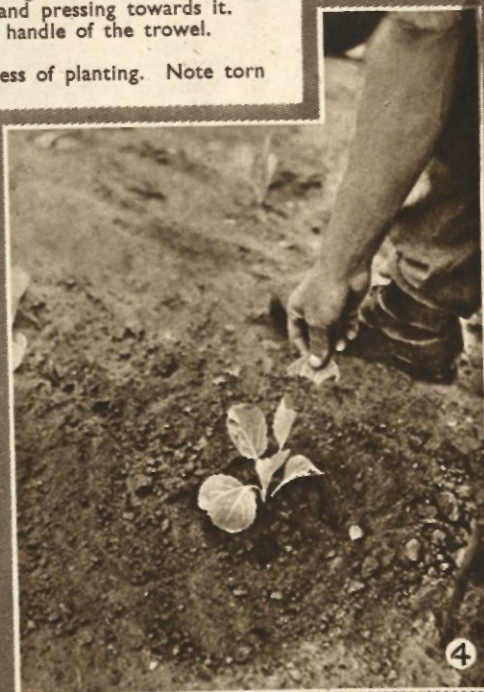
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GREEN CROPS, CABBAGES, ETC. :—II.

1. Firming the plant by inserting blade of trowel about 2 inches from the plant and pressing towards it.
2. Firming the plant with the handle of the trowel.
3. Firming with the fingers.
4. Testing the plant for firmness of planting. Note torn leaf in the hand.



3

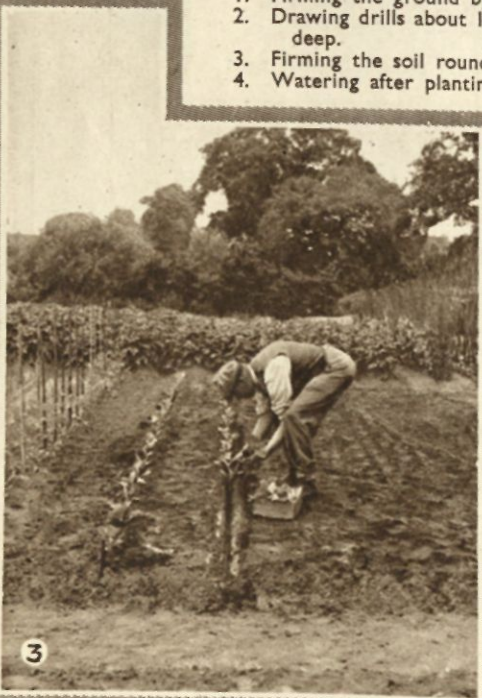


4



PLANTING CABBAGES.

1. Firming the ground by treading.
2. Drawing drills about 18 to 24 inches apart, 2 inches deep.
3. Firming the soil round the plants.
4. Watering after planting.



SAVOYS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Best of All and Ormskirk Late Green.

Preparation of the Ground.—Savoys should be grown on land that has been manured for the previous crop. Hoe in a dressing of 2 oz. of superphosphate and 1 oz. of sulphate of potash before transplanting.

Seed Sowing.—Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep during May on a prepared seed bed (see p. 24).

Transplanting.—In July or early August set out the plants 2 feet apart each way on firm ground that has been cleared of previous crops. (pp. 96, 97, 101).

Cultivation.—Hoe periodically during the summer. Remove decaying leaves during late autumn and winter.

KALES

Trustworthy Varieties.—Cottager's, Half-tall Scotch Curled and Hungry Gap. (p. 104)

Preparation of the Ground.—See Savoys above.

Seed Sowing.—Sow the seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep from the end of April and during May on a prepared seed bed (see p. 24). The variety Hungry Gap should be sown where it is to crop on ground that has been cleared of Peas or early Potatoes. Sow thinly during the first half of July in rows 18 inches apart and thin by stages to 18 inches apart. It is a valuable crop in cold districts for use in April or May.

Transplanting.—Set the plants out 2 feet apart each way during July or early August.

Cultivation.—Plant firmly and hoe regularly.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Harrisons XXX and Wroxton.

Preparation of the Ground.—Sprouts should be grown on firm ground in good heart, supplemented by a dressing of 2 oz. of superphosphate mixed with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sulphate of potash per square yard.

Seed Sowing.—Sow on prepared seed beds (see p. 24) from mid-March to mid-April.

Transplanting.—Plants should be transplanted in late May or June. Water the seed bed the night before lifting for transplanting.

Cultivation.—Plant firmly. Hoe regularly and draw a little soil to the stems about a month after planting. Remove the lower leaves of the Sprouts as they begin to turn yellow in the autumn, but not before (see p. 76).

Harvesting.—Gather the Sprouts as they become ready, beginning from the bottom of the stem (see p. 74)

Pests.—See Cabbage.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1. Well-developed plant, showing tight "buttons."
2. Badly-developed plant, showing loose "buttons."
3. Correct method of gathering, commencing at base of plant.

CAULIFLOWER

Trustworthy Varieties.—Early London or Snowball for early use, All the Year Round (Summer) and Autumn Giant.

Preparation of the Ground.—Cauliflowers require land in good heart. Dig deeply and manure well. Hoe in 1 to 2 oz. of superphosphate per square yard before transplanting.

Seed Sowing.—Sow the seeds on prepared seed beds (see p. 24) about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep during April.

Transplanting.—During late May or June set the plants out from 18 inches to 2 feet apart each way according to the variety.

Cultivation.—Hoe regularly. When the curds have formed protect them from the light and weather by breaking a leaf or two over them if not required for immediate use. If growth is slow dress with 1 oz. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per yard run. (p. 76)

BROCCOLI

Trustworthy Varieties.—Veitch's Self Protecting (November), Snow's Winter White (Winter), Late Purple Sprouting (Spring), Leamington (Spring), and Late Queen (late Spring). Winter Broccoli is liable to be killed by severe frost; Purple Sprouting is the hardiest and in unfavourable districts the choice may be restricted to this variety.

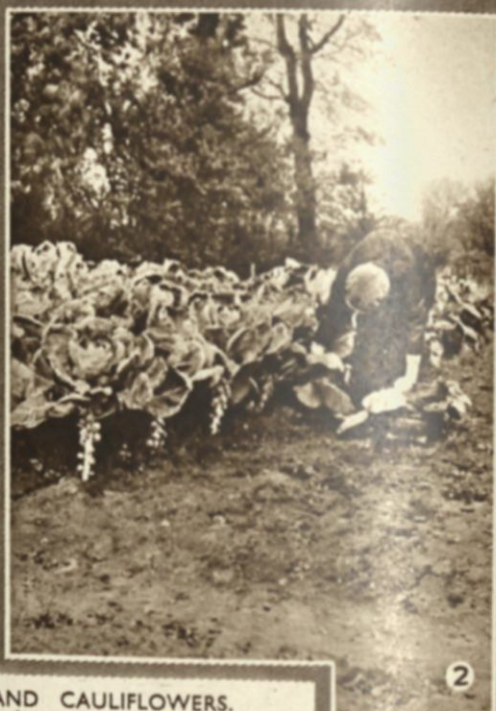
Seed Sowing.—Sow the seeds on a prepared seed bed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep (see p. 24) from mid-April until mid-May, according to the variety.

Transplanting.—Transplant 2 feet apart each way during June and July as the ground becomes available.

Cultivation.—Hoe as required. Broccoli should be grown on firm ground which has not been disturbed since the previous crop has been cleared. Dress with a mixture of 2 oz. of superphosphate and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of sulphate of potash per square yard, hoed in before transplanting. Broccoli must be grown hard to stand the winter.



1



2

BRUSSELS SPROUTS AND CAULIFLOWERS.

1. Drawing up soil round stems for support.
2. Breaking off the lower yellow leaves in autumn.
3. Breaking leaf for protection over curd of Cauliflower.
4. Heeling over Broccoli for winter protection.



3



4

SPINACH

Trustworthy Varieties.—Long-Standing Summer, Round-Leafed Victoria for summer use ; Prickly for winter use.

Preparation of the Ground.—Spinach should be grown on well-manured ground (see Plan, p. 16).

Seed Sowings.—Summer crop : Make successional sowings from February to May of the summer varieties in drills 1 inch deep and 12 to 15 inches apart.

Winter crop : Sow in August in drills 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart, and make another sowing towards the end of the month.

Cultivation.—Thin the plants as soon as they are large enough to handle. Thin in the first place to 3 inches apart. Remove alternate plants after about a fortnight and use them. Hoe regularly and water during dry weather.

SPINACH BEET

This vegetable is also known as Perpetual Spinach as it provides a supply of leaves over a long period during autumn and winter.

Preparation of the Ground.—See Spinach.

Seed Sowing.—Sow in drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches apart during April and July.

Cultivation.—See Spinach above.

Gather the leaves when they reach a usable size ; coarse leaves not required for use should be picked to encourage young growth.



Picking Summer Spinach.



Picking Spinach Beet.

CELERY

Trustworthy Varieties.—Covent Garden Red and Sandringham White.

Preparation of the Ground.—Ground for Celery should be richly prepared. Take out trenches 15 inches wide and 1 foot deep. Work manure or compost into the bottom of the trench. Return soil to the trench to within 3 inches of the level of the ground.

Seed Sowing.—If greenhouse heat is available, sow the seeds in pots during March. Prick off the seedlings into boxes and harden them off in cold frames. Alternatively, buy a box of plants from your local nurseryman.

Transplanting.—Set the plants out carefully in late May or June in staggered double rows 1 foot apart and 10 inches between the plants. Water them in.

Cultivation.—Water copiously to encourage steady growth if the weather is dry; dust with soot at intervals of about ten days. Before earthing, tie the stems loosely just below the leaves and remove any suckers that may have appeared. Begin earthing as soon as the plants are about 15 inches high. Always see that the ground is thoroughly moist before beginning to earth up. Make the first earthing very slight; the second and third, at intervals of about three weeks, may be more generous. Be careful not to let any soil fall into the heart of the plant and never earth higher than the base of the leaves. The final earthing should cover all the stems, right up to the leaves, and the soil should be sloped away neatly. During late winter, place some Bracken or other protective material over the plants to carry the crop on as late as possible.

Pest and Diseases.—The chief pest is the Celery Fly or Leaf-Miner. Brown blisters appear on the leaves in May and June. Watch seedling plants carefully for blistered leaves, which should be removed and destroyed or crushed between the fingers. Apply nitrate of soda (a heaped teaspoonful per yard) to stimulate growth. Dust the foliage at weekly intervals with soot to prevent egg-laying. In severe attacks spray both leaf surfaces thoroughly with a nicotine-and-soap wash.

Leaf Spot shows as brown patches on leaves and stems. This disease may be carried with the seed. For control, spray with Bordeaux Mixture as soon as the trouble appears, and repeat if necessary.

CELERIAC

Preparation of the Ground.—Turnip rooted Celery, or Celeriac, repays good cultivation. Choose, if possible, ground that has received a dressing of farmyard manure. (p. 82)

Seed Sowing.—Seeds may be raised as advised above for Celery, or plants may be purchased.

Cultivation.—Plant out the seedling plants in shallow drills 18 inches apart, leaving 12 inches between the plants. Give copious supplies of water during the summer months and remove side shoots as they appear during the late summer. Hoe regularly.

Harvesting and Storing.—The roots may be used direct from the ground or lifted in November and stored in the same way as Carrots in a shed where they can be protected from frost.



1



2

CELERY :—I.

1. Trench one spit deep, 15 inches wide.
2. Trench cleaned of "crumbs."
3. Manure placed on bottom of trench.
4. Digging in manure.



3



4



1



2

CELERY :—II.

1. Plants ready for planting out.
2. Planting double line 12 inches between rows and 10 inches between plants.
3. Watering after planting.
4. Dressing with soot against leaf-maggot.



3



4



CELERY :—III.

1. Removing suckers prior to first earthing.
2. Tying plants prior to first earthing.
3. First earthing.
4. Final earthing.





1



2

CELERIAC

1. Drawing drills 18 inches apart and 2 inches deep.
2. Planting out 12 inches apart.
3. Removing a few lower leaves in September.
4. Lifting the crop with a fork for immediate use or storing.



3



4

LETTUCES

Trustworthy Varieties.—For summer use: All the Year Round, Feltham King and Lobjoit's Green Cos; for early spring use: Arctic King, Stanstead Park and Hardy Winter White Cos.

Preparation of the Ground.—Grow Lettuces on the piece of ground you have manured during the autumn or winter. Double dig it thoroughly during the winter and leave it rough until planting time. Then break down the lumps and rake the surface fine.

Spring Sowings.—On the open ground begin to sow in drills, half a row at a time, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in rows 1 foot apart in March, and continue at fortnightly intervals until July. On the borders of the Celery trench sow half rows at a time in mid-March and late March (see Plan, p. 16).

Autumn Sowings.—Sow during the end of August or early September in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. (p. 95)

Thinning and Transplanting.—Thin the seedlings when the first pairs of true leaves have well formed. The final distance apart in the rows should be from 9 to 12 inches. Seedlings from autumn sowings should be thinned lightly in early October, and a second row planted with the thinnings at 3 inches apart. Thin from time to time as the young plants become ready to eat, leaving them finally 9 to 12 inches apart. (p. 84)

Pests.—At the first signs of Green Fly spray or dust with Derris immediately.

RADISHES

Trustworthy Varieties.—French Breakfast, Scarlet Globe and Sparkler.

Preparation of the Ground.—Any well-cultivated ground in good heart that has been brought to a good tilth is suitable for Radishes.

Seed Sowing.—Make successional sowings very thinly as required from early March until May at intervals of about a fortnight or three weeks. Autumn sowings can be made if desired, but if sown in the summer Radishes bolt immediately and are hot and dry.

ENDIVE

Trustworthy Varieties.—For summer use: Green Curled; for late autumn and winter use: Batavian Broad Leafed.

Preparation of the Ground.—As for Lettuces.

Seed Sowing.—For an early crop sow the seeds in drills 1 foot apart during June. Make the main sowing in June at the same distance apart. The Batavian type may be sown in drills 15 inches apart in July and August to provide winter salad material.

Cultivation.—Thin the plants in two stages, leaving the curled varieties 1 foot apart and the Batavian varieties 15 inches apart. Keep the ground clean by hoeing regularly and blanch the plants a short time before they are required for use by covering the plant with a pot or even a slate or a piece of wood. Plants for winter supplies should be lifted before danger of severe frost and placed in boxes of soil in a shed or cellar from which the light is excluded to blanch them.



1



2

LETTUCES.

1. Plants ready for first thinning.
2. First thinning : plants 3 inches apart.
3. Second thinning : plants 6 inches apart.
4. Plants ready for use, 12 inches apart.



3



4

TOMATOS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Open Air and Sunrise.

Preparation of the Ground.—Choose a warm, sheltered spot if possible—preferably a border beside a fence or wall. Dig thoroughly and apply a little artificial manure containing potash prior to planting out.

Seed Sowing.—Sow seeds in boxes in a greenhouse in late March or early April. Prick off into pots and harden off in a cold frame. Keep the young plants sturdy and prevent them from becoming drawn. Alternatively, purchase a box of plants from your local nurseryman.

Cultivation.—Plant out after all danger of frost is over—usually from early June onwards. Allow 18 inches between the plants, and if more than one row is grown allow 2½ feet between the rows. Place a good, strong stake to each plant at planting time. Pinch out the side shoots regularly and tie the main shoot to the stake as required. When four or five trusses have set, pinch out the top growth. In September the plants will still have many green fruits. Cut the ties and draw the stakes; lay the plants along the ground, keeping the fruits off the soil by means of short forked sticks. Then cover with one of the ridge kind of cloche and the fruits will ripen. (p. 86)

Harvesting and Storing.—The season of Tomatos may be prolonged by picking the late fruits when they are just beginning to turn colour and storing them, wrapped in soft paper, in a drawer or cupboard in a temperature of 45°-50°. They will then ripen slowly and keep up a supply of fruits until the end of the year.

HERBS

HERBS are of special importance in wartime in order to give flavour to dishes mainly consisting of vegetables. They may be grown as an edging alongside a plot or bed or on a small separate bed where room is available. Mint will require a small bed and can be increased by division of the roots in early March.

Make a sowing of Parsley in March and a second sowing in July for succession. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart.

Chives are very valuable as flavouring in soups and salads in place of Onions. They can be raised from seeds or division. Cut the growth down at intervals for use and thus encourage fresh growth.

Sage and Thyme can be raised from seeds and should be sown in shallow drills in April and thinned or transplanted to 6 inches apart for Thyme and 1 foot apart for Sage.

Drying for Winter Use.

Mint, Sage and Thyme may be dried for winter use. Gather and make into a bunch to be hung in a dry, airy place. When dry, spread them on a newspaper before a fire and rub them into a powder which should then be stored in a corked bottle until wanted.



TOMATOS.

1. Staking and tying after planting plants 18 inches apart.
2. Showing side growth to be removed.
3. Topping after formation of 4 trusses.
4. First picking for use.



RIDGE CUCUMBERS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Stockwood Ridge and King of the Ridge.

Preparation of the Ground.—Prepare a low mound of rich material and cover with 2 to 3 inches of fine soil.

Seed Sowing.—Sow a few seeds about 1 inch deep at the end of May or early in June, thinning later to leave about 1 foot between each plant.

Cultivation.—Water freely during dry weather.

Harvesting.—Cut the fruits while young to encourage continued production.



Good Fruits of Ridge Cucumber.

VEGETABLE MARROWS

Trustworthy Varieties.—Green Bush and White Bush.

Preparation of the Ground.—In a sunny corner of the plot or garden, dig in some well-rotted manure or compost (see p. 20).

Marrows are sometimes grown on a heap of rich soil, such as compost or turf that has been stacked.

Seed Sowing.—Sow in the open towards the end of May. Place four or five seeds in groups about 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep, and finally thin to two plants 12 to 15 inches apart. (p. 88)

Cultivation.—Hoe regularly and water copiously in dry weather. Special care must be taken to ensure that Marrows do not suffer from want of water.

Harvesting and Storing.—For summer use, cut Marrows when they are 9 to 12 inches long, otherwise the plants will not bear fruits freely. Towards the end of the season leave a number of fruits to grow to their full size and ripen thoroughly for storing. Before danger of frost threatens, cut these late Marrows and hang them in a dry, airy, frost-proof place.



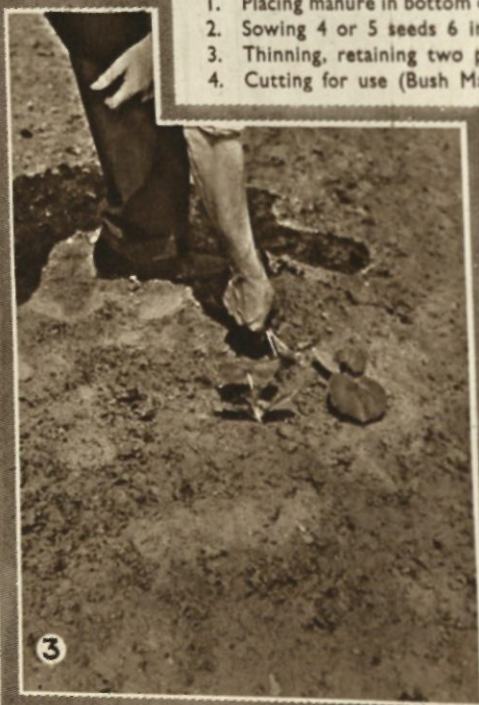
1



2

VEGETABLE MARROWS.

1. Placing manure in bottom of bed taken out one spit deep.
2. Sowing 4 or 5 seeds 6 inches apart, 1 inch deep.
3. Thinning, retaining two plants.
4. Cutting for use (Bush Marrows).



3



4

SEAKALE BEET

Seakale Beet is useful to provide a change from the ordinary run of green vegetables. It is sometimes known as Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. The stalks and the mid-ribs are cooked in the same way as Seakale after all the leaves have been stripped from them.

Preparation of the Ground.—Seakale Beet should be grown on ground in good heart. It appreciates good soil.

Seed Sowing.—Seeds should be sown in drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches apart during April.

Cultivation.—Begin to thin the plants as soon as they are large enough to handle. The first thinning may be given leaving the plants at 4 inches apart. After about a fortnight the alternate plants may be taken out. Attend to hoeing during the summer and water during dry weather.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

These useful plants can be grown in any odd corner of the garden and will put up with rougher conditions than is appropriate to other vegetables, although they will repay good cultivation.

They are very useful as a summer screen for a shed, manure or compost heap.

Plant in February or March in drills 4 to 6 inches deep and 2 feet 6 inches apart, allowing 15 inches between each tuber (see illustrations on p. 90).

Hoe frequently on all favourable occasions. Cut the stalks down in early winter; the tubers may be left in the ground and lifted as they are wanted for use. When the crop is lifted reserve a number of tubers for replanting to provide a supply for the following year. The replanting may follow immediately upon the operation of lifting.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb forms a valuable crop for tarts and puddings early in the year before any fruit is available, and even the smallest garden or allotment can find space for half-a-dozen plants. Good varieties are Hawkes's Champagne and Daw's Champion, both of which are excellent in flavour and colour.

The piece of ground selected should be deeply dug and well manured, because the plants have to stand for several years.

Plant as soon as the growth is starting in March; do not pull any sticks in that year but keep the ground clean. Even in the second year only pull lightly. Be careful to cut out flowering shoots as they appear.

In established beds one or two strong roots can be selected in December for forwarding. Obtain a grape-barrel or a box for each plant, and knock out the top and bottom. Put the barrel or box over the root and replace the lid in position. Then pack round the outside of the container with long, strawy manure or, failing that, with leaves, hay or bracken, as shown in the illustrations on p. 91.



1



2

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

1. Planting tubers 15 inches apart in a drill 6 inches deep.
2. Summer growth. Note the screen value.
3. Cutting down the stems in early winter to prevent uprooting tubers by wind.
4. Lifting the tubers as required for use.



3



4



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2

RHUBARB—FORCING IN THE OPEN.

1. Ground cleared around selected crown.
2. Placing bottomless barrel over crown.
3. Placing strawy manure round barrel after placing false top to barrel.
4. Barrel removed showing Rhubarb ready for pulling.



3



4

SUCCESSIONAL CROPPING AND INTERCROPPING

In order to make the best use of a limited piece of ground, it is necessary to plant the spaces that are empty during the early part of the season, or, again, those from which crops are cleared early in the summer, with other quick-growing crops that can be cleared again before the next main crop comes to be grown in the same place. For example, Lettuces are wanted nearly all the year round, but it is not necessary to set apart much ground for them, for short rows can be sown between the rows of widely-spaced plants—Peas, for example. Catch crop rows of Carrots and Beet can also be intersown to be pulled and used young during the summer, without drawing upon the main crops of which the roots are to be stored for winter use. Lettuces and Radishes above all other vegetables should be sown repeatedly in short rows in order to provide a continuous succession of young material to be gathered as it can be used, instead of a large crop of mature plants which will be far more than any one household can use at the time. The gardener who is growing these crops for sale wants them to come in all together, so that he gets a consignment for market; not so the gardener who is catering for his own family. Carrots should be treated in the same way, for young Carrots are very valuable as food and pleasanter to eat than the main crop, which still is of the first importance when stored for winter use.

The plan on page 16 should be examined: the main crops are printed in ordinary type, the catch and succession crops are printed in italics.

Looking first at Plot 1, at the end of the Plot are Runner Beans as the main crop, but as it is not sown until mid-May there is an opportunity to sow Radishes in the trench where the Beans will be sown and a row of Lettuces at the side; in each case sow only half a row in mid-March and the other half at the end of the month.

Further down the Plot there is a row of Spinach, sown half in February and half in March; each will be cleared in two months and can be followed by Lettuces. The next row of Lettuces sown in April can again be followed by Lettuces sown in June and July, to be used in the early autumn.

After this come three rows of Broad Beans and Peas; these will be cleared by the end of June or early July and are to be followed by four rows of Carrots and two of Beet for winter use. (p. 96, 97)

Plot 2 begins with main crop Potatoes, which, when cleared, are followed by three rows of Cabbages for spring cutting and one row of Winter Lettuces. The two rows of early Potatoes are cleared in time to sow with two rows of Turnips for storing, a row of Cabbages to provide plants for the autumn planting referred to above, a row of Onions also for providing seedlings to plant up the main crop Onions in the following March on Plot 1, and a second row to be pulled for spring salads.

After the Potatoes comes a row each of early Beet and Carrots to be pulled by August and replaced by two rows of Winter Spinach.

The first part of Plot 3 is occupied by Cabbages which have already been planted. There is room for a row of quick-bulbing Onions (to be pulled for summer use) between the autumn Cabbage and Cauliflower rows, which are not planted until late June or July. Between the next two rows comes a row of early White Turnips for summer use, sown in April and May.

The rest of the plot carries the main crops of Winter Greens for autumn and winter use. These are transplanted from seeds which can be sown in the middle of the space between the main-crop rows. The transplants will have been pulled up to furnish the

main rows, and this method has the advantage of always growing the seed plants on fresh ground.

Green Manuring.—Wherever there is a piece of the plot or garden which is clear by the end of August or early September and is not required for another crop before the end of the year, as, for example, where the main crop Onion; and main crop Potatoes have been grown, it is a good plan to sow some Mustard broadcast after the ground has been lightly pricked over. This should be dug in when it is beginning to show flower, and before severe frost sets in; it will help to keep up the stock of humus in the soil.
(p. 99, 100)

SEEDS REQUIRED FOR GARDEN AS PLANNED on Pages 16 and 17

Beans, Broad	1 pt.
„ Dwarf	1 pt.
„ Haricot	1 pt.
„ Runner	1 pt.
Beet, Round	1 oz.
Broccoli (autumn)	1 oz.
„ Sprouting	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz.
Cabbages (autumn sown)	1 oz.
„ January King	1 oz.
„ Primo	1 oz.
„ Winnigstadt	1 oz.
Carrots (early)	1 oz.
„ (main crop)	1 oz.
Cauliflower Autumn Giant	1 oz.
Celery	50 plants
Garden Swedes	1 oz.
Kale Cottager's	1 oz.
„ Hungry Gap	1 oz.
Leeks	1 oz.
Lettuces	1 oz.
Marrows	12 seeds
Onions (autumn sown)	1 oz.
„ (spring sown)	1 oz.
„ (salads)	1 oz.
Parsley	1 oz.
Parsnips	1 oz.
Peas	1 pt.
Potatos (early)	14 lb.
„ (main crop)	28 lb.
Radishes	1 oz.
Savoy Latest of All	1 oz.
Shallots	2 lb.
Spinach Beet	1 oz.
„ (summer)	1 oz.
„ (winter)	1 oz.
Tomatos	18 plants
Turnips (early)	1 oz.
„ (late)	1 oz.



SUCCESSIONAL CROPS :—A

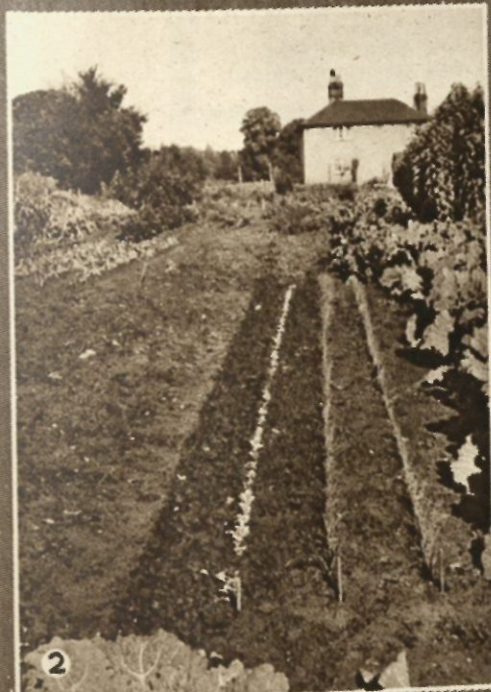
1. Harvesting Dwarf Beans.
2. Removing spent plants.
3. Applying superphosphate and preparing for next crop.
4. Sowing Onions in August to stand the winter.





SUCCESSIONAL CROPS :—A (continued)

1. Sowing Lettuce to stand the winter.
2. Showing progress of crops in October.
3. Planting out Lettuce in early October.





SUCCESSIONAL CROPS :— B

1. Peas ready for picking.
2. Clearing the ground of Pea plants.
3. *Left patch* : ground undisturbed for green crops.
4. *Right patch* : preparing ground for Carrots and Beet.
4. Planting Savoy's 2 feet apart each way on undisturbed ground.





SUCCESSIONAL CROPS :— B (continued)

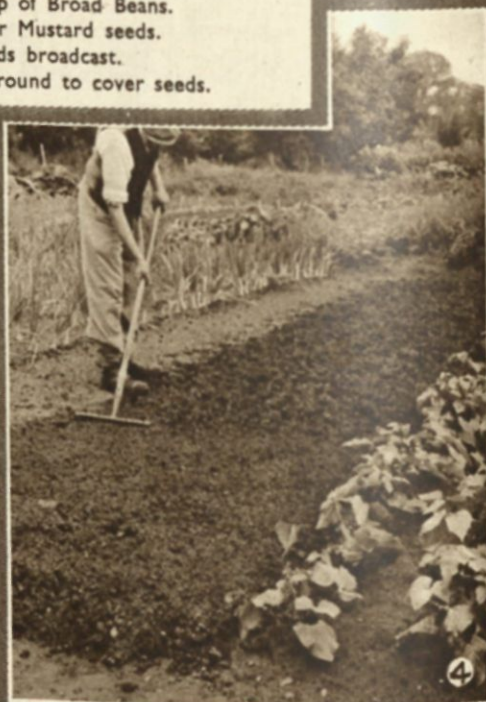
1. Sowing Carrot and Beet seeds in drills 12 inches apart in July.
2. Progress of crops in October.
3. Showing growth of Carrots and Beet in October.
4. Showing growth of Savoy's in November.





GREEN MANURING

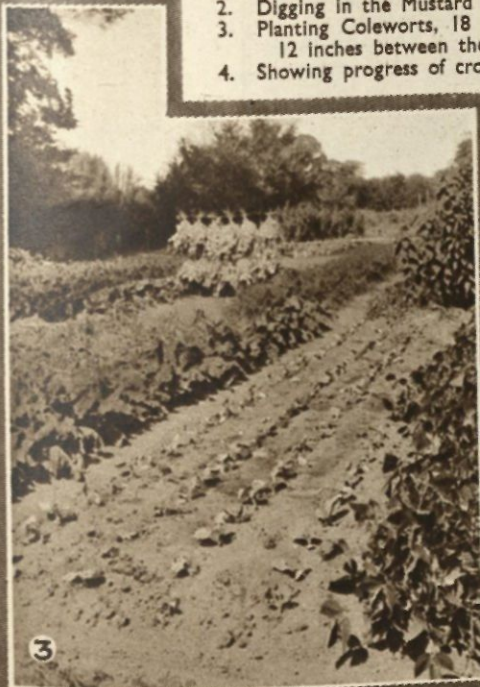
1. Removing spent crop of Broad Beans.
2. Preparing ground for Mustard seeds.
3. Sowing Mustard seeds broadcast.
4. Raking over sown ground to cover seeds.





GREEN MANURING

1. Mustard crop. Trench opened ready for digging in.
2. Digging in the Mustard crop.
3. Planting Coleworts, 18 inches between the rows and 12 inches between the plants, in August.
4. Showing progress of crop in November





1



2

INTERCROPPING.

1. Runner Beans, LETTUCE, Peas.
2. Onions, LETTUCE, Tomatos, Cabbages.
3. Dwarf Beans, LETTUCE, Peas, SPINACH, Peas.
4. Leeks, DWARF BEANS, Celery, COS LETTUCE, Beet.



3



4

REMINDERS FOR JANUARY

Gather Brussels Sprouts and Spinach Beet.

Cut Winter Cabbages and Savoys.

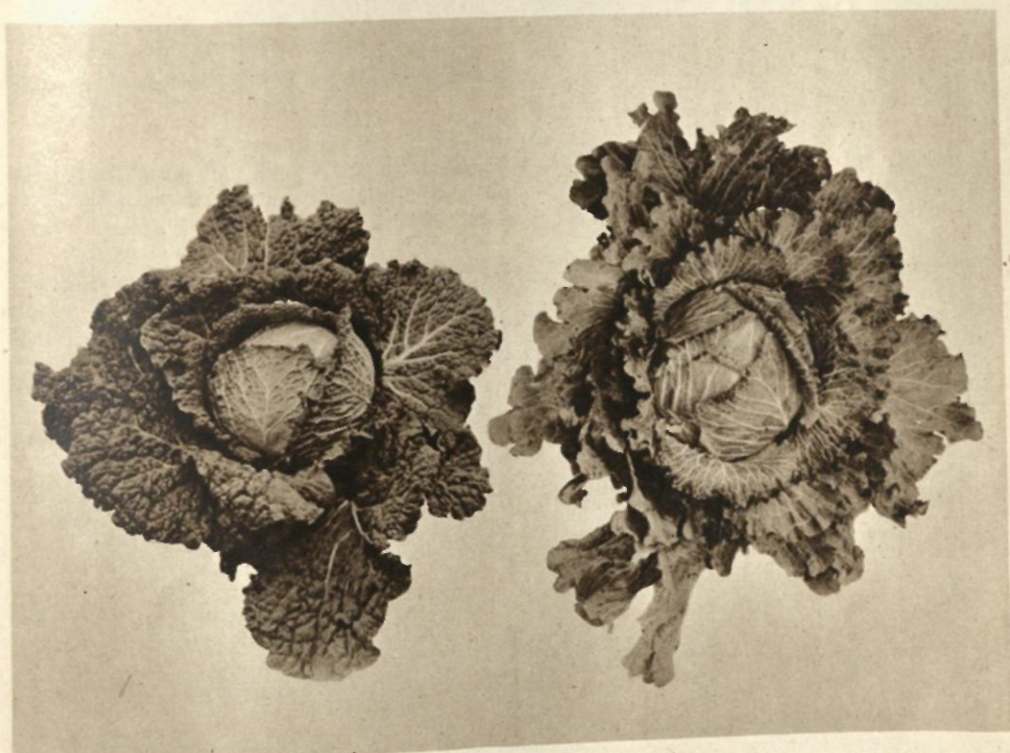
Lift Artichokes, Celery, Leeks and Parsnips as required for use.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Haricot Beans, Marrows, Potatoes, Onions, Shallots, Swedes and Turnips.

Plan the year's cropping of the vegetable garden.

Order vegetable seeds and Potato "seed."

Dress the plot intended for green crops (Cabbages, etc.), should the ground require liming, at the rate of 20 lb. per rod of ground with carbonate of lime or ground chalk, or 15 lb. per rod of hydrated (slaked) lime. Ground intended for green crops to overwinter should not be disturbed; clear any spent crops or weeds, apply lime to the surface of the soil and hoe in to prevent loss by wind.



Savoy Ormskirk Late Green.

Cabbage January King.

REMINDERS FOR FEBRUARY

Gather Brussels Sprouts, Kales and Spinach Beet.

Cut Savoys.

Lift Artichokes, Celery, Leeks and Parsnips as required for use.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Onions and Shallots, Swedes and Turnips.

Sow Broad Beans and round seeded Spinach (end of month) ; Onions in cold frames.

Plant Jerusalem Artichokes and Shallots.

Lift Parsnips to check growth and store under protective material at the north side of a wall or fence if possible.

Arrange "seed" Potatoes in trays, rose end uppermost, to sprout and place in a frost-proof, light and airy structure to encourage short sturdy sprouts in readiness for planting in April.

Rub off any sprouts as they develop on eating Potatoes in store.

Prepare a trench for Runner Beans ; this can be used for a few successive sowings of Radishes until required by the Beans.

Dress the ground intended for roots with a mixture of 3 lb. of superphosphate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sulphate of ammonia to a rod of ground ; apply to the surface of the ground and hoe in, about a week before sowing a crop.



Garden Swedes.

REMINDERS FOR MARCH

Gather Brussels Sprouts, Spinach Beet and Spring Greens.

Cut Brussels Sprout tops, Savoys and Turnip Tops.

Lift Leeks and Artichokes for use as required.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Haricot Beans, Onions, Turnips and Swedes.

Successional sowing Broad Beans and Spinach.

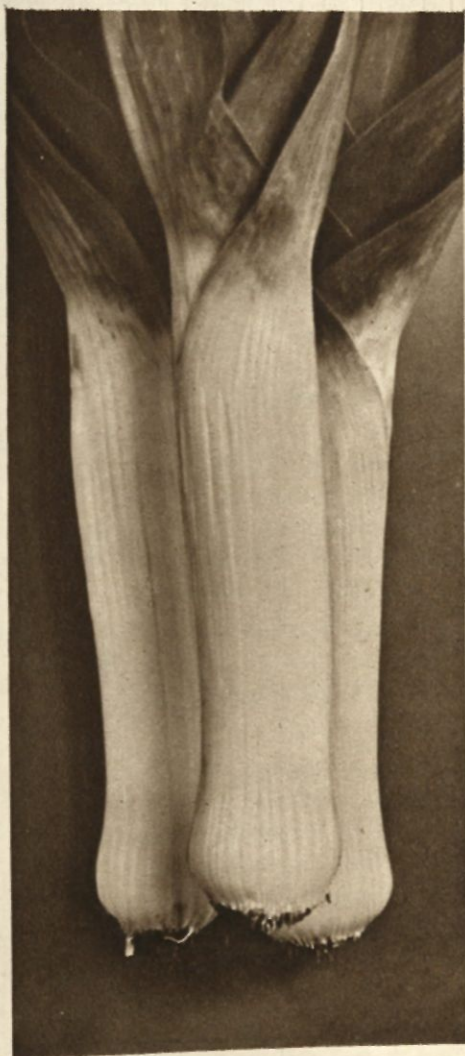
Sow Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage Lettuce, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas and Radishes.

Plant August-sown Onions and Onion sets.

Lift remaining crop of Leeks to check growth and "heel in" in a shady spot, if possible.

Hoe, using the Dutch hoe, freely between all growing crops and vacant ground on every favourable occasion; endeavour to move all ground at least every ten days when growth is active to retain moisture and keep down weeds.

Apply a dressing of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda to Spring Cabbages, Lettuces and Spinach at the rate of 1 oz. per yard run, and hoe in thoroughly.



Leek Musselburgh.

REMINDERS FOR APRIL

Gather Brussels Sprout shoots, Sprouting Broccoli, Kales, Spring Greens and Turnip Tops.

Cut Spring Cabbages.

Pull Radishes.

Lift Leeks from heeling in ground as required for use.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Haricot Beans, Onions, Swedes and Turnips.

Sow Beet, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Onions for pickling, Onions for salads, and Turnips.

Successional sowings—Lettuces, Peas, Radishes and Spinach.

Plant Onions, raised under glass, and Potatos, both early and maincrop.

Thin Spinach.

Stake Peas.

Hoe between all crops

Remove all Cabbage and Brussels Sprout stumps and stack loosely to dry before burning, to reduce Cabbage Aphis attacks.

Prepare a trench 15 inches wide at the end of the month as soon as the ground is free for a double row of Celery.

Apply a mixture of 6 lb. of superphosphate, 3 lb. of sulphate of potash, and 3 lb. of sulphate of ammonia to the Potato drills at planting time. On the plot intended for green crops apply a mixture of 3 lb. of superphosphate and 2 lb. of sulphate of potash per rod. Hoe the dressing thoroughly into the surface of the ground.



Well-grown Kale plant.

REMINDERS FOR MAY

Gather Spinach and Sprouting Broccoli.

Cut Cabbages and Lettuces.

Lift Leeks from heeling-in ground as required.

Use from store Haricot Beans and Onions.

Pull Radishes and Onions for salads.

Sow Haricot, French and Runner Beans, Kale, Savoys and Winter Cabbage.
Last week: Marrows and Ridge Cucumbers.

Successional sowings—Beet, Carrots, Lettuces, Radishes and Turnips.

Plant Brussels Sprouts and Potatos (late) early in the month.

Thin Beetroot, Carrots, Lettuces, Onions, Parsnips and Turnips.

Stake Peas and Runner Beans.

Draw a little soil over Potato shoots as they appear through the soil should frost threaten.

Earth early Potatos.

Mulch where possible such crops as Beans, Peas, etc.

Hoe between all crops.

Collect all waste vegetable matter, coarse grass, lawn clippings, annual weeds—in fact, anything from the garden that will rot down for the compost heap. Continue to collect all material as it comes to hand right through the year.

Apply if necessary a dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to such crops as early Cauliflower, Lettuces and Spinach.

Dig ground recently cleared of a late green crop and prepare for Leeks.

Watch for Black Fly attacking Broad Beans, Carrot Fly, Onion Fly, Cabbage-root Maggot and Turnip Flea Beetle.

Dust calomel (see p. 48) along the rows of spring-sown Onions when the seedlings are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and repeat ten days later, when Onion Fly may be expected. Apply a naphthalene dust to rows of seedling Carrots and repeat the application at ten-day intervals until the end of June.

REMINDERS FOR JUNE

Gather Broad Beans, Peas and Spinach.

Cut Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Lettuces.

Pull Radishes and Onions for salads.

Sow Garden Swedes.

Successional sowings—Beet, Carrots and Lettuces, Runner Beans and Turnips.

Plant Brussels Sprouts, early Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Marrows and Tomatos.

Thin Beet, Carrots, Lettuces and Turnips.

Stake Runner Beans, stake and tie Tomatos.

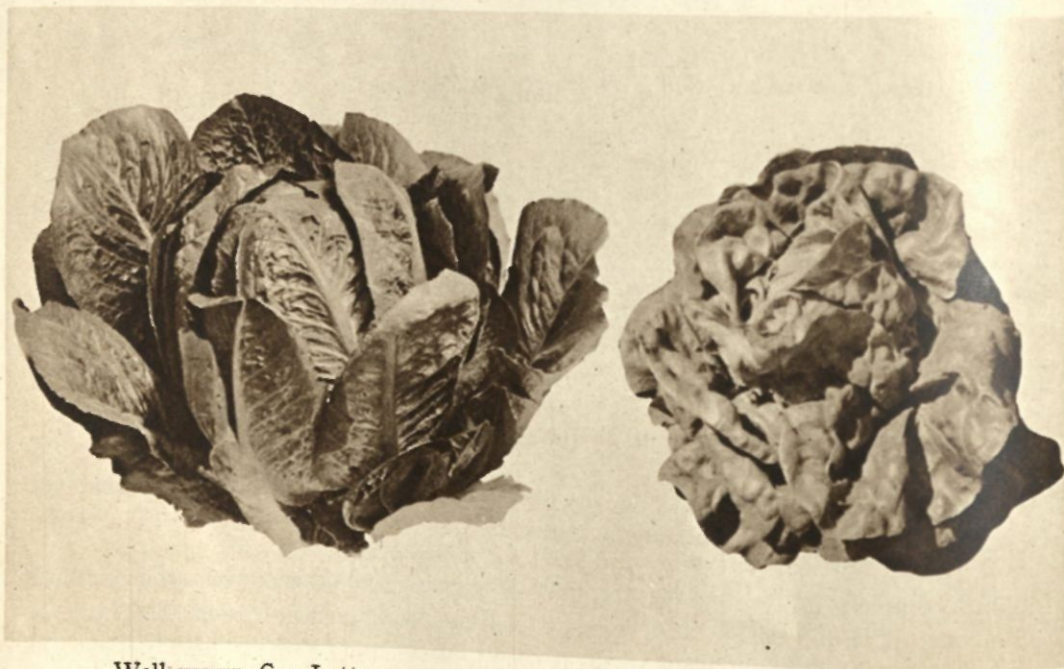
Pinch out tops of Broad Beans when in full flower.

Hoe between all crops.

Reserve a few plants at the end of the row of Beans (all kinds) and Peas for your own requirements for sowing the following season.

Apply a dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the yard run, to such crops as Beet, Carrots, Onions and Parsnips after thinning the crops. Carrots and Onions, when attacked by Fly, benefit considerably by such an application. Dust Celery with soot at ten-day intervals.

Watch for Black Fly on Broad Beans, Cabbage Root Maggot, Carrot Fly, Celery Leaf Maggot and Onion Fly.



Well-grown Cos Lettuce.

Well-grown Cabbage Lettuce.

REMINDERS FOR JULY

Gather Dwarf and Runner Beans, and Peas.

Cut Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Lettuces.

Pull early Beet, Carrots, Green Onions and early Turnips as required for use.

Lift early Potatos as required for use.

Sow Cabbages for spring cutting (last week) in the north only, Spinach Beet, also Kale "Hungry Gap" and Parsley.

Successional sowings—Beet, Carrots, Lettuces and Turnips for storing.

Plant late Cauliflowers, winter Cabbages, Leeks, Sprouting Broccoli, Kales and Savoys.

Thin Beet, Carrots, Lettuces and Garden Swedes.

Water Celery, Marrows and Runner Beans when necessary.

Earth Brussels Sprouts.

Tie Tomatos and remove side growths as they develop.

Protect Cauliflower curds from the sun with leaves broken from the plant.

Feed Celery with a little sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. Dust with soot.

Harvest Shallots.

Syringe Runner Beans to assist "setting."

Pinch out the growing points of Runner Bean plants when they have reached the top of their poles.

Spray maincrop Potatos with Burgundy mixture (first week) and Celery with Bordeaux mixture at three-weekly intervals until the end of September.

Dust Celery with soot.

Hoe between all crops.

REMINDERS FOR AUGUST

Gather Dwarf and Runner Beans, and Tomatos.

Cut Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Marrows and Ridge Cucumbers.

Pull Beet, Carrots, Onions and Turnips as required for use.

Lift early Potatos as required for use.

Sow Cabbages for spring use (first week), Onions for spring planting, Onions for spring salads, and Winter Spinach.

Plant the latest green crops as early as possible in the month in order to fill up all the ground allotted to these important winter vegetables.

Thin Beet, Carrots, July-sown Kales, Parsley and Spinach Beet.

Earth Broccoli and Kales.

Bend down tops of August-sown Onions that have stood the winter and are now completing their growth and lift about a fortnight later, exposing the roots to the full sun.

Water Celery, Marrows and Runner Beans when necessary.

Apply soot to Celery at about ten-day intervals.

Top Tomato plants when four trusses of fruits have set.

Gather herbs for drying, and seeds of Beans and Peas to be reserved for sowing next season.

Protect Cauliflower curds with leaves broken from the plant.

Spray Celery with Bordeaux mixture.

Hoe between all crops.



Tomato Sunrise.

REMINDERS FOR SEPTEMBER

Gather Runner Beans and Tomatos.

Cut Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Marrows and Ridge Cucumbers.

Pull Beet, Carrots and Turnips as required for use.

Lift Potatos for immediate use and for storing when ready.

Harvest Haricot Beans, Onions and ripe Marrows before the end of the month.

Sow winter Lettuces, and Turnips for Turnip Tops.

Plant Cabbages for spring cutting.

Thin winter Spinach, and Turnips for storing.

Bend down tops of spring-sown Onions on completing their growth and lift about a fortnight later, exposing the roots to the full sun.

Protect Cauliflower curds with leaves broken from the plant.

Water Celery, Marrows and Runner Beans when necessary.

Spray Celery with Bordeaux mixture.

Remove suckers at the base of Celery plants, tie the plants and thoroughly soak the trench before earthing for the first time.

Pull up Tomato plants at the end of the month with green fruits attached ; transfer to a suitable place under cover to finish ripening. Alternatively remove green fruit which should be wrapped in paper and placed in a cupboard or drawer to ripen.

Dust Celery with soot.

Trim off the largest leaves of the March-sown Parsley in order to encourage a fresh crop of young leaves for the winter.

Hoe between all crops.

Cut off and burn Potato tops should these be badly infected with disease.

Lift Potatos early in the month on ground where wireworm is troublesome.

Watch for Cabbage Caterpillars and Celery Leaf Maggot.

REMINDERS FOR OCTOBER

Gather Brussels Sprouts, Runner Beans, Spinach Beet and outside leaves of Winter Spinach.

Cut Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Lettuces.

Lift Potatos for storing.

Lift and store Beet, Carrots sown before July, and Turnips for storing only.

Plant Cabbages for spring cutting, and Winter Lettuces from the seed rows before the middle of the month, if possible.

Thin Winter Lettuces in the seed rows to 3 inches apart.

Earth Celery (second time) and Leeks.

Protect late Cauliflowers from frost injury by leaves broken from the plant.

Tie Onions into ropes and hang in a suitable storing place as soon as the bulbs are thoroughly ripened.

Bastard trench any grassland on which it is proposed to grow vegetables during the coming season. No manure should be necessary at the time of digging.

Hoe, if possible, between all crops, especially Spring Cabbages, Winter Onions, Lettuces and Spinach, to stand the winter.

Remove all spent crops immediately, especially the stumps of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, etc.; stumps of green crops should be dug up and dried before consigning them to the bonfire. In this way attacks of Cabbage Root Gall may be minimised.



Turnip New Model.

REMINDERS FOR NOVEMBER

Gather Brussels Sprouts and Spinach Beet.

Cut Cabbages and Cauliflowers.

Lift Celery, Leeks and Parsnips as required for use.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Marrows, Onions and Shallots, Potatos and Turnips.

Lift and store Beet (July sown) and Turnips.

Earth Celery finally.

Protect late Cauliflowers from frost.

Remove yellow leaves from Brussels Sprouts and other green crops and put them on the compost heap.

Clear all Runner Bean haulms for the compost heap.

Take up and store stakes used for Runner Beans and Tomatos.

Bastard trench at least one-third of the vegetable garden as the ground is cleared of crops and, if possible, give this portion a good dressing of farmyard manure or compost. This portion should be suitable for growing those crops marked 1 on the plan.



Cabbage Baby Roundhead.

Cabbage Winnigstadt.

REMINDERS FOR DECEMBER

Gather Brussels Sprouts and Spinach Beet.

Cut Winter Cabbages and Savoys.

Lift Artichokes, Celery, Leeks and Parsnips as required for use.

Lift and store Carrots (July sown) and Garden Swedes.

Use from store Beet, Carrots, Marrows, Potatos, Onions and Shallots and Turnips.

Examine Onions, Potatos and other roots in store, taking out decayed specimens. Repeat in January, February and March.

Protect Celery trenches with straw or Bracken and increase the protective material of outdoor clamps and Potatos in store, should severe frost threaten.

Heel over Broccoli.

Dig all ground deeply as it becomes vacant. The importance of early digging cannot be stressed too strongly and, should time permit, the ground intended for roots can with advantage be bastard trenched, but no manure should be added until the spring (see February notes).



Well-grown Celery.



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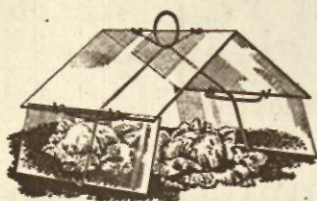
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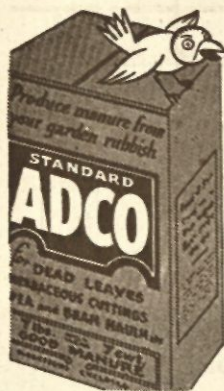
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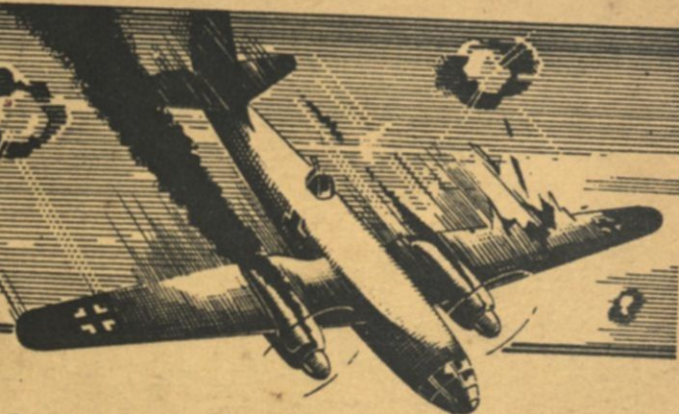
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